The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Important Advices Received at the War Department.

Capture of Hanover Court-House on the Railroad Between Richmond and Fredericksburgh.

Our Loss Small—That of the Rebels Considerable.

ONE OF THE ENEMY'S CANNON CAPTURED.

Full Particulars of the Recent Brilliant Skirmishes.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

The War Department received advices this evening from Gen. McCLELLAN of the capture of Hanover Court-house.

Our loss is said to be small; that of the rebels considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was captured.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, May 27—8½ P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army, giving important information concerning our movements, positions of troops, etc., in positive violation of your orders. As it is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty, who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published, holding the editors responsible for its infraction.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE

The Position of Gen. Stoneman's Advance—The Rebels Believed to be Massing at Manchester, Across the James River—Feeling of the People near Richmond, &c.

ON CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, WITH THE ADVANCE FORCE, Friday, May 23, 1862.

The force under command of Gen. STONEMAN, which precedes the right wing of our army, continues to occupy a position just this side of New-Bridge, on Chickahominy River. Here we have been for the past few days, reconnoitering the country for a considerable distance on both sides of the camp, and preparing the way for the main army to cross the river. A party of rebels, amounting apparently to a strong picket guard, are stationed along the woods on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, but it is not supposed they will make any resistance to the passage of our troops when the forward movement shall be commenced.

Observations made from Prof. LOWE's balloon show the rebels to be moving out of Richmond, and concentrating in force on the Manchester side of James River. This morning, the balloon reached an altitude of one thousand feet, and enabled Gen. STONEMAN, who was in the car, to look off at a distance of twenty miles. The rebels were driving a commissary train of about seventy wagons, in a direction toward Richmond. Thus far no earthworks of importance have been discovered around Richmond. There is not the least doubt that the enemy intend to abandon the city, and if they make a stand, it will probably be not far from the James River, between it and Petersburgh. The position of the enemy, his strength, his natural means for defence, and in fact, the most minute information—all of which is of the utmost importance for us to know—has been revealed to the Commanding General through the agency of the balloon. This is certainly an age of triumph, and no one can accurately estimate the saving, both of life and capital, to Government, since Prof. LOWE has connected himself with the army. It is presumed that the balloon was visible to every inhabitant of Richmond, and the rebels must have been forcibly reminded of our object in prosecuting the war when they saw the word "Constitution" painted in large letters on the side that was designedly turned toward the city.

The nearer we approach Richmond the more violent and bitter is the feeling exhibited toward the North. Dr. GAINES, the owner of the grounds upon which our camp is located, is the most unblushing, undaunted and defiant rebel that we have yet encountered. His residence, surrounded by choice fruit and ornamental trees, with a magnificent flower garden between it and the avenue, is one of the most attractive that can be found in the State. His lands extend over a large area comprising hundreds of acres, and at his beck and call he has nearly a hundred and fifty slaves, who, however, at the present time are more willing to serve the Union soldiers than obey his own commands. In his store-houses we found a large quantity of corn and wheat, which we appropriated to our ow use. In payment the Commissary tendered him a receipt, but he refused to accept it, declaring it was worthless paper, and he would not be encumbered with it. He was informed, by order of Gen. STONEMAN, that unless he took the receipt he need never expect to be recompensed by Government for the property taken. He persisted in his refusal, and will justly lose the whole of his grain.

Notwithstanding Dr. GAINES' rank secession proclivities, a strong guard has been stationed round all his property, and no one is allowed to injure it in the least. For this humane act the traitor is exceedingly ungrateful and indulges in the most insulting expressions, not hesitating to proclaim that we are vandals and vampires, and cherishes the hope that not a man of us will ever leave Virginia soft alive.

A man, named HOGAN, who lives in a house adjoining that of the doctor's, and who has five sons in the rebel army, entertains views no less favorable to the rebels. In payment for some commodity, one of our soldiers offered him Treasury notes, which he declined to take, and pushed them aside in the most offensive manner. By chance the soldier had in his possession about $50 in value (according to rebel reckoning) of secesh notes, which he had purchased for a trifling sum, a portion of which he gave HOGAN, who accepted it, and returned the change in the same kind of money.

Why it is these and other rebel traitors receive the protection of Government, their property carefully guarded, and everything avoided that would be liable to injure their most delicate feeling, while they themselves are unrestricted in their conversation, and we may almost say, actions, is certainly a mystery. It is unmistakably true that if a private in our ranks should be guilty of such unjustifiable conduct, he would be court-martialed, and, if the law was carried out, be sentenced to be shot.

The contrabands in this neighborhood evidently appreciate the present state of things, and are quite anxious to proceed with us to Richmond, or to any other point rather than return to their masters. They render themselves very useful in washing, ironing, cooking, &c., for our men, and appear delighted at the chance of laboring for parties who are willing to remunerate them for all the work they do.

WHIT.

Crossing the Chickahominy at New Bridge—Prof. Lowe's Balloon Ascension—A Brisk Skirmish—Retirement of the Rebels—Features of the Country, &c.

ACROSS CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, IN SIGHT OF RICHMOND, Friday Evening, May 23.

This afternoon ROBINSON'S and TIDBALL'S Batteries, which are attached to Gen. STONEMAN'S advance force; were taken to an eminence overlooking the Chickahominy River, and the woods for some distance beyond. Fire was opened upon the swamps in the immediate vicinity of New Bridge; also the woods upon each side were thoroughly shelled, but not a single response could be elicited from the enemy. Prof. LOWE made a balloon ascension at the time of the firing, and by noticing the effect of the shot was enabled to give directions as to the point where it would be most effective. In the morning, the rebels, numbering about four thousand, were bivouacked in a piece of woods on the opposite side of the river, and not far from New-Bridge. They had two pieces of cannon, apparently of small calibre, in position at the edge of the woods and commanding the approach to the bridge. As soon as we opened fire the two pieces were drawn to the rear. The rebels, who were plainly observed by Prof. LOWE, were in great confusion, and scattered in every direction. After firing for about half an hour, our batteries withdrew and waited further orders.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Gen. STONEMAN'S command, also DAVIDSON'S Brigade, and the First New-York and Fifth United States Cavalry, advanced toward the river. Nothing of importance occurred until ROBINSON'S Battery, which led the column, had crossed the bridge, when the rebels opened a cross fire upon it from guns placed in position at the edge of the woods, about 100 yards from the opposite side of the river. The first intimation our men had of the presence of a rebel battery was when a shower of missiles came rattling over their heads. For a few minutes the rebels worked their guns quite lively, but their range was out of all reason, in consequence of which but one man on our side was wounded. As near as could be ascertained, the enemy had three guns on the right and one on the left of the bridge. They fired principally solid shot. We let them have their own way until we could get four pieces of ROBINSON'S and six pieces of TIDBALL'S batteries into position on a rising ground a short distance from the bridge on the Richmond side, when we gave them grape and canister in such profuse quantities, that they could hardly work their pieces, and were finally compelled to retire into the woods, drawing their guns after them. During the engagement with the batteries, four squadrons of the rebel cavalry and one regiment of their infantry issued from the woods and made a movement as if to flank us on the right. Companies B and H, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and A and C, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment advanced to meet them, but before they could get within rifle shot of the rebels the latter suddenly wheeled, and returned to the woods. Our forces then crossed the bridge, and took a position near the batteries, ready to oppose the rebels, should they attempt a second attack. Up to a late hour this evening the firing had not reopened, although we are inclined to think that the enemy has not retired far from his original position. Our men lay on their arms, and everything is in readiness to act either on the offensive or defensive.

Chickahominy River at the point where we crossed (New-Bridge) is but about eighteen feet wide, and can be easily forded by infantry. The bridge has been recently built by the rebels, and was not burnt as it was reported to have been by our skirmishers a day or two ago. Before reaching the bridge from the eastern side we crossed a small stream which branches off from the main creek, (for it must not be supposed that the Chickahominy at this point has anything like the dimensions of a river,) and flows into a hollow, where it is damned for the purpose of driving the wheel of a saw-mill, which is situated a few yards below. On approaching the stream the road is winding and is flanked on either side by woods. At the time of the firing this portion of the road was filled with our troops, but the shots fell beyond them and struck in the woods.

Upon the hill where our guns are stationed, and just in their rear, there is a house surrounded by several negro huts. We learn that the inmates of the house fled into Secesh when they heard of our approach. It is supposed that they took the negroes with them, as none are to be seen about the premises. Articles of furniture, bedding, crockery, clothing, &c., still remain in the house, the inmates undoubtedly not having time to remove them.

Standing upon an eminence a short distance from the house we were enabled to see the dome of the capital and the church spires at Richmond. The intervening roads and hills prevented us from viewing the open country this side of the city.

It is possible we may have an engagement here in the morning.

WHIT.

Position of Our Forces on Saturday—Another Skirmish with the Enemy—The Rebels Driven Off as Usual, with Heavy Losses—List of Casualties, &c.

MECHANICSVILLE, WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND, Saturday Evening, May 24.

I closed my letter of yesterday by stating that our advance force, which had crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge in the afternoon, were reposing on their arms, and that an engagement might be expected this morning. Our batteries, supported by four companies of infantry, occupied a position on a hill about a hundred yards from the bridge, while the main portion of our cavalry, together with a reserve force of artillery and infantry, were bivouacked on the eastern side of the river, prepared to cross at a moment's notice, and take part in any action that might take place.

As anticipated, the rebels opened fire this morning at about daybreak upon our troops stationed on the hill. The enemy had placed his pieces, four in number, in position near a grove at Mechanicsville, which place is about a mile distant from the hill, and as the intervening space is mostly an open country, an excellent opportunity was afforded for artillery practice.

The firing continued for about twenty minutes without any visible effect on either side, when WHEELER'S Battery, of four pieces, supported by the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New-York and the Seventh Maine Regiments, preceded by the Seventy-seventh New-York, Col. JAMES B. McKEON, who acted as skirmishers, advanced on the main road leading toward Mechanicsville for the purpose of making a charge upon the enemy. When half the distance had been traveled, WHEELER'S Battery opened with shell upon the rebels, who were drawn up in line near the edge of the grove. The enemy's force amounted to five pieces of artillery, four squadrons of cavalry, and two regiments of infantry. The batteries on both sides fired with much vigor, but our own seemed to do the most execution, as was evident from the rebels taking their wounded to the rear. The enemy fired mostly canister and solid shot from 12-pound pieces, and used sparingly of shell, while we gave them a magnanimous supply of shell from the same calibre of guns.

Under cover of the artillery, the Seventy-seventh New-York, supported by the Thirty-third New-York, and flanked by the Forty-ninth New-York and the Seventh Maine, proceeded cautiously forward to make the attack on the enemy. While this movement was going on, our troops, especially the Seventy-seventh and Thirty-thirty New-York, sustained a heavy volley from the rebel guns, which only served to inspire them with double enthusiasm, and with a deafening yell which seemed to completely dispossess the rebels, the Seventy-seventh, led and encouraged by Col. McKEON, pushed on with fixed bayonets to the opposing column. The rebels were not disposed to stand against this force, and before our men had approached to the point where they could be most effective, the rebel cavalry ran with the utmost speed in a direction toward Richmond, while the infantry made their escape through the grove and woods at the rear. Our infantry then came up and occupied the ground, which was found strewn with about one hundred knapsacks, and various small articles, such as miniatures, pin-cushions, needle-cases, &c. which are usually carried by the soldier. The most important article which the rebels left, however, was a guidon, which is supposed to have belonged to one of their cavalry regiments. It was made of bunting, and bore the inscription, "Victory or death." Col. McKEON has the guidon in his possession, and intends to place it beneath his battle-flag on the next engagement, with the circle of thirteen stars down. A Sergeant-Major's baton was also picked up from the field.

A private attached to the Eighth Georgia Regiment who lay in the grove wounded, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's loss is supposed to have been heavy, but as he succeeded in getting his killed and wounded off the ground, except in the case above mentioned, it is impossible to give the figures.

Our loss was two killed and nine wounded. The following is the list:

KILLED.

C. Weston, Company I, Seventy-seventh New-York.

Daniel Murphy, Company K, Thirty-third New-York.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Seth W. Dyce, Co. D, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

Wm. W. Velie, Co. F, 77th New-York—in head, slightly.

Isaac Provost, Co. I, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

Haslin Abbott, Co. K, 77th New-York—in leg, seriously.

Ambrose Milliman, Co. D, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

John Cullin, Co. K, 33d New-York—slightly.

Timothy Desmond, Co. G, 33d New-York—slightly.

James McGrau, Co. K, 33d New-York—slightly.

Col. E. C. MASON, of the Seventh Maine Regiment, received a slight flesh wound in the face, by falling from his horse, which took fright at the explosion of a shell within a few feet from his head. He will probably be able to join his regiment again in a day or two. The wounded men were conveyed to a church, used as a hospital, and situated two miles in the rear, where their injuries were properly attended to.

At about noon, Companies C, E, G and K, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Maj. CLENDENIN, proceeded on the road leading to Ashland, a distance of three miles from Mechanicsville, for the purpose of destroying the culvert and bridge on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, thereby cutting off communication between the rebel force near Fredericksburgh and Richmond. They succeeded in destroying the culvert, but the bridge having been protected by a strong force of artillery, was allowed to remain, for the time being, and the main force returned to camp. A strong guard has been since placed at the culvert, and it is believed that by holding this place, the object sought will be partially, if not wholly accomplished. Before leaving, our men cut the rebel telegraph wire leading from Richmond to their camps.

Throughout the day our various batteries have been distributed to localities liable to be attacked by the enemy, and several shots have been exchanged. At the left, on the road leading to Richmond, and at a point about one mile from Mechanicsville, the rebels seem to be gathered in force. We threw a few shot among them this afternoon, but as a general thing they struck short. Measures will doubtless soon be taken to root the rebels from that locality.

Among numerous letters picked up among the deserted knapsacks, we send the following. We omit the original orthography, which is decidedly "funny:"

CAMP CHICKAHOMINY, Va., 23, 1862.

DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN: I avail this opportunity of dropping you a few lines, which leaves me as fat as a bear. I am in the best health I ever was, I believe. Hope this letter may reach in due time and find you all well; I have but little new to write at present. We are expecting a battle every moment. We was thrown in the line of battle yesterday morning, and was kept in the line till 12 o'clock, then advanced towards the road, taking up camp within three miles of the enemy, where we are this morning. The long roll may beat before I get this wrote. I am pretty certain that there will be the biggest battle fought here within three days that you ever heard of. The Yankee cavalry has given the citizens of this settlement notice to get away, and they are leaving. We are within six miles of Richmond. The Yankees are going to put their grit out here soon. I feel satisfied that we will whip the Yankees, though it may be that we will lose a great many lives. We are on one side of the Chickahominy and the Yankees on the other. I think the fight will come off at the bridge. If it does, we are on our battle-ground now. I will not write no more to-day. If I should be spared till to-morrow, will finish the letter. May be I will have some news to write then, of the expected battle.

Yours, &c.,

The town of Mechanicsville is situated five miles from Richmond. It contains seven or eight dwellings, only one of which, formerly occupied by Dr. LAMPKIN, has the least show to a respectable appearance. Most of the houses are surrounded by negro huts, which do not improve the general outline. There are three blacksmith's and one wheelwright-shop in the place, all owned by Dr. LAMPKIN, who for the past few months has been very busy in making wagons and gun-carriages for the rebels. Nearly all the inhabitants, not excepting the negroes, have fled. The houses are vacant, not any furniture of value remaining in them. A wheelwright named BARKER took refuge, with his wife, in the woods, at the time of the firing yesterday, which was a wise movement on his part, for upon returning this morning he found his house thoroughly perforated and shattered by our shells. This was the case with all the buildings, and if any rebel had secreted himself within a house for the purpose of picking off our men, he undoubtedly absconded in the most hasty manner. One house had been struck by no less than six shot.

At Mechanicsville, five roads, leading to various points, meet. This makes the place an important one to hold. To-day a detail from the Seventh Maine have been guarding the buildings.

At the time of closing this letter (9 P. M.,) all is quiet.

WHIT.

Another Crossing Below New-Bridge—The Skirmish of the Fourth Michigan with the Louisiana Tigers.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE, Va., Saturday Evening, May 24, 1862.

Early this morning Lieut. N. BACON, of the Topographical Engineers, accompanied by Capt. J. McMILLAN and Capt. FESSENDEN, of Gen. PORTER'S Staff, proceeded to reconnoitre Chickahominy Bridge, which crosses the river known by that name at a point about ten miles below New-Bridge. The bridge is concealed from view on the road by means of thick woods. The rebel pickets were driven in by Companies H and K of the Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. GOLDEN, who suddenly came upon them in an open field this side of the river. Several shots were fired at the troops, but none took effect.

The Fourth Michigan Regiment, under command of Col. WOODBURY, then charged upon the rebels, who were attempting to escape by crossing a swamp. Upon being closely pursued, they commenced throwing away their arms, and begged of our men not to shoot them. Another party of rebels started for the bridge, which was also the point aimed at by a detachment of the Fourth, who were close upon the heels of the pursued. The rebels succeeding in gaining the opposite bank of the creek first, when they were reinforced by several regiments. The Fourth boys—determined, if possible, not to be foiled in their attempt to get at the rebels—forded the water, which was up to their waists, and reached the bank where the enemy were drawn up in line of battle. The Fourth then opened a destructive fire on the rebels, who were obliged to fall back. Our men stood their ground as long as possible, expecting to be reinforced, but, as no assistance arrived, they were obliged to return to the opposite side, when the rebels occupied the ground.

We took as prisoners Second Lieutenant J. RIVES and twenty-one privates, from Companies A, B, C, E, G and I, of the Louisiana Tigers. The rebel loss was about two hundred killed and wounded. Twenty-five dead bodies were found in one place.

Our loss is small—it is thought not over six killed and wounded.

The prisoners state that the whole of Gen. Smith's Brigade was present.

WHIT.

LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS.

Everything Quiet at Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

NO ENEMY IN SIGHT.

Probable Retreat of the Rebels Up the Valley.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

By dispatches received this morning from the War Department, we learn that affairs are quiet in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. A message from Gen. BANKS, dated 1 o'clock this morning, says that Capt. COLLIS, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, has brought his command into Hancock, having had two killed. A later dispatch from Gen. BANKS says all is quiet at Williamsport.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 27.

Private accounts from Martinsburgh represent that only a few rebel scouts were in town yesterday, and they shortly after retired without doing any damage.

The indications are that the enemy is retreating to Winchester.

All is quiet here this morning. A large police force is stationed along Baltimore-street, and in other localities, to prevent turbulent gatherings.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27—10 P. M.

No later dispatches have been received from Gen. BANKS.

BANKS' RETREAT FROM STRASBURGH.

THE THREE DAYS' OPERATIONS.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Sunday, May 25.

FRIDAY'S FIGHTING.

The Maryland First had been sent from Strasburgh to Front Royal, a small village twelve miles distant, just beyond the Massanuten range, which commences its course just at this point, and upon the eastern bank of the Shenandoah, over which is the large bridge of the Manassas Gap Railroad, which has now again for the third time been destroyed by the rebels.

Yesterday, they were known to be in danger, and so much had our apprehension for them increased before night, that the commanding officers were ordered to remain at their posts to await instructions. At midnight, word came to the different brigades that the "news from Front Royal was very unfavorable," with orders to prepare to march immediately.

Col. KENLY, the lamented officer of the Maryland First, received notice of the approach of the enemy only by the surprise and capture of some of his pickets. No intimation of their coming had been received, and it was, therefore, impossible to have supported him in season to have prevented the sad havoc which succeeded.

But he defended himself through the entire day with an ability and energy which speak loud praises for him in the hearts of all his loyal countrymen. With scarcely a thousand men in his command he was compelled to sustain himself against the three full brigades of Gen. EWELL, who had abandoned his camp fifty miles above in the valley, for the purpose of making this descent upon a regiment of loyal Marylanders.

Three o'clock and a detachment of cavalry, one hundred men, Companies B and I, of the 1st Harris Guard, commanded by Maj. VOUSE, arrived from Strasburgh, and reported immediately to Col. KENLEY, who ordered him at once to charge the enemy. The cavalry obeyed the order, charging upon them with great force, though greatly inferior in numbers.

Maj. M. MAZES, commanding pioneer corps, arrived and reported to Col. KENLEY, who gave orders immediately where they should be stationed, and they continued with the remainder of the little force, doing noble service, and holding in check successfully not less than six times their number. Seeing the danger of their position, the commander of the brigade gave the order to retreat, which they did in excellent order across the Shenandoah. MAZES was then ordered to burn the bridge, which was accordingly fired by placing upon it piles of fence rails, but was not destroyed. The rebels came on so closely and hotly that we were driven away, and did not succeed in the attempt. They soon arrived at and crossed the bridge on the north branch of the Shenandoah, which they succeeded in firing and destroying, but not, however, in detaining the rebels, who, cavalry and infantry, plunged in and forded it, and were soon upon the other side.

Soon was received the unwelcome news that the enemy had surrounded them, flanking them with their superior numbers both by right and left.

Our men, undaunted, dashed upon them with such vigor as to effect their escape, and cut their way out from the coils of the rebels, thrown around them, not, however, without being again surrounded and so effectually beset on every side, behind and before, with the most unsurmountable superiority both in the numbers and freshness of the rebel troops, that they were completely destroyed or captured, together with their noble Colonel and other field officers.

The severity of the fight beggars all attempts at description.

No man upon the field of battle ever governed his men with more coolness, judgment and bravery than did Col. KENLY. His cry to his men was not "go," but "come with me," and they did so, every man of them. When ordered to surrender, he shot the one who demanded it, and when overpowered and summoned to give up his sword, he broke the blade in halves, was shot, wounded and placed in an ambulance.

He was a Baltimorean, and a lawyer of fine ability, and esteemed by a large number of friends. His loss is deeply felt in the Division, and his worth acknowledged by all.

The forces engaged upon our side comprised eight

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE LINE OF GEN. McDOWELL'S ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

French and English Views of the Capture of New-Orleans.

Appreciative and Depreciative Comments of the Liberal and Illiberal Press.

Mr. Layard on M. Mercier's Visit to Richmond.

A FRENCH VIEW OF HIS VISIT.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL AND ASIATIC NEWS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on May 14, arrived here yesterday morning. Her general news is anticipated by the summary brought by the *Kangaroo* and *Hibernian*; but our files of the London and Paris papers come to hand.

The London *Times* says: "The 300-pounder Armstrong gun has been officially reported, after proof, as fit for service. The experiment against Coles' cupalo will take place as soon as the naval preparations are completed."

The Turin papers state that the King of Prussia, in opening the new Parliament, will announce the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The *Moniteur*, of the 11th, states that Prince Napoleon left yesterday upon a visit to his father-in-law, at Naples. His Imperial Highness has not received any political mission from the Emperor.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"A good deal was said, and is still said, about Prince Napoleon's visit to Naples. The papers more or less in the confidence of the officials have attributed a certain amount of importance to it. The *Patrie*, for instance, thought it meant something more than was generally known. The *Presse* spoke of a remodeling of the treaties between France and Italy."

A report is current that a military conspiracy in favor of Poland, has been discovered in St. Petersburg. A great number of officers, all of whom are Russians, are said to be seriously implicated, more especially those at Kalisch. A full and searching inquiry into the affair has already been instituted.

Dispatches from Beyrout of the 9th inst., assert that matters had reached such a crisis at Aleppo, as to render disturbances imminent. The Christian priests and population had been insulted and provoked.

The same dispatch adds that the Prince of Wales, while in Syria, was cheered by the Druses.

It is rumored that a marriage is projected between the King of Portugal and the Princess Maria Pia, of Savoy, fifth child of King Victor Emanuel.

The King of Dahomey had attacked and burnt Ishaga. He beheaded about 1,000 inhabitants, and took the remainder (about 4,000) prisoners. Re Hadams had destroyed Ijaje. An English Missionary was made prisoner, and a ransom equal to £2,000 had been demanded for his release, but the Governor of Lagos was taking the necessary steps to enforce his release.

King Bowlins is dead. The new King of Bathurst is inimical to British interests.

The coast was very unhealthy.

A dispatch from Shanghai, of March 22, says: "Hostilities are being actively carried on against the rebels, who were again defeated, on the 14th."

It is reported that Austria has increased her troops along the frontier of Lombardy by 10,000 men. Four battalions of troops have been concentrated on the Tyrolese frontiers.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE CAPTURE.

ITS IMPORTANCE CONCEDED, BUT FINAL SUCCESS STILL FAR OFF.

From the London Times, May 13.

New-Orleans is in the hands of the Federalists. The telegrams leave no doubt that the Government at Washington, at least, are assured of the fact. * * *

It is scarcely worth while to speculate how so very probable a circumstance has happened. The last accounts we had from the Confederates at New-Orleans, told us that the cannon of the forts and the impediments placed in the river were sufficient to prevent the approach of any fleet up to the city, and that the fortifications on the narrow passages between the lakes were strong enough to prevent the transit of troops to the landing place near the city. Upon the efficiency of these works the defensibility of New-Orleans depended. It would seem that, like almost all other defensive works, these proved unavailing. The forts upon the river could not prevent the passage of the gunboats, and the forts which guarded the passes from lake to lake were, we are told, destroyed or abandoned, *so that Gen. Grant and his land force were able to push up in transports to within five miles of the city.* If this be so, there was a fleet of gunboats in the middle of New-Orleans ready to shell the place, and a land force on the shore, five miles off, ready to advance and take it. Forts Philip and Jackson are still held by the Confederates. That must be small comfort to them.

This is another hard blow to the Confederates. It is another triumph to the Federals. It is another proof that the Federals can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to the Federals. *It is a proof that in the contest now going on as to which shall have the largest share in the destruction of the country which our grandsires nursed to a nation, the Northerners will bear away the palm.* The strongest can always do most damage. If a man and his wife illustrate a domestic quarrel by the destruction of the furniture of the common home, the sturdy husband can always do more damage than the most hysteric and destructively-disposed wife. After the mirrors and the ornaments are gone, it requires the thews and sinews of the irate lord of creation to break up the chairs and dislocate the tables. *The strong North can do more in this way than the frantic, febrile South ever can effect.* But they can both do enough, if they continue, to reduce the matrimonial possessions to a very worthless heap of chips. Up to this time they seem to have done their utmost. It is not, however, only that public and private property has been destroyed, that the great industries of both nations have been unsettled, that railways have been broken down, and towns sacked, and districts ravaged. It is not, even, that the profits of very distant years have been anticipated, and that the industry of generations yet unborn has been mortgaged. *It is that hatreds have been sown which must endure forever.* Our quarrelsome couple may buy new mirrors and get new tables and chairs, but after a few scenes of this kind they had better go to Sir Cresswell Cresswell at once, for their lives will be only a reiteration of similar outbursts. The capture of New-Orleans is to the Confederates a great damage, no doubt. If we could hear that it had been followed by any proof of submission, we might think it was something more than a damage. But—again protesting against any too serious reliance upon American news—it would appear that the Southern heart is by no means softened by this new punishment. The cotton for which the Northern fleets convoy capacious hulls was not brought down to the coast or shipped in the river. "All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport coin and ammunition, were destroyed." Eighteen millions of dollars in specie were carried off as the invader appeared, and this was a prize which Mr. Stanton must eagerly have longed for. The Federals in getting possession of New-Orleans have got possession of a City which in time of peace is the most valuable city, perhaps, on the whole continent, for it is the natural port of the most fertile valleys which are permeated by the internal waters of the American Continent. But it is now many months since this city has been as worthless to the world as any village on the shore of Lake Superior. Its value was not for itself, for it is an unhealthy and even a deadly swamp. Its value was an outlet. That it has long ceased to be. It was blockaded, and now it is garrisoned. This is the only difference its capture makes to the city itself. Undoubtedly it increases the Federal power of doing harm. From New-Orleans destructive inroads can be made with a fatal facility, and fire and sword carried to every part of the neighborhood where ships can float. But the grip of secession is not less fast than before. *You may gash the body, and even cut off the legs of this bulldog Secession, and he may be bleeding to death, but you do not seem to be loosing his hold.*

How will this new exploit effect us? The American Ministers at London and Paris are, we are told, to assure the Cabinets of St. James' and the Tulleries that plans are now being matured for the mitigation of the blockade and for facilitating the transmission of letters. This promise has been made, from time to time at Paris, for some weeks past, and, as we can well understand, with the most sincere desire on the part of the Federal Government to fulfill it. If the Federals are in possession of New-Orleans, there is, of course, an end [illegible] blockade [illegible] city. All the world [illegible] putting the apposite [illegible] import [illegible] export wherever they can find buyers and sellers. There is only one thing [illegible] wanted, and that is, that the cotton should come down to the New-Orleans market. If the Southern planters should resolve to trust their cotton to the guardianship of Gen. Butler's volunteers or of Commodore Foote's gunboats, we shall, no doubt, get sufficient to give some relief to our Lancashire manufacturers. But if these obstinate planters remove or destroy their stocks, or even if they refuse to bring them to market, it is hard to say what any one has gained by the capture of New-Orleans. The capture of this city is creditable to the skill with which the Northerners use their naval supremacy; it is also an item in the great revenge of the Federal people; but if New-Orleans is now to be blockaded on the land side by the Confederates as it was before on the sea side by the Federals, and if the cotton is not to reach us, we fear we shall not gain much by this long-promised "mitigation" of the blockade.

THE THUNDERER DISGUSTED WITH REBEL BLUSTER AND BACK DOWN.

From the London Times, May 14.

The spirit in which the fall of New-Orleans has been met by the Southern Press is one of fierce defiance. But the simple truth is that New-Orleans has allowed itself to be placed at the mercy of the Federal fleet. It has always been a city of "rowdies," and with such persons bluster is too apt to take the place of valorous deeds. It is now in the position of waiting for the arrival of a hostile garrison, in order that it may surrender.

If words in America always represented facts the fall of this city would be of no more importance than the fall of any common fort upon the coast. The Southern Press is completely of this opinion. It most clearly perceives how the fact is capable of being made an advantage rather than a blow to the Southern cause. It is, they say, a great Confederate army released from an awkward and indefensible position; it is a Federal army shut up in a prison, where it must melt away from yellow fever; it is a city, useless because blockaded, removed from the catalogue of Confederate embarrassments. If we might judge from the slackness with which the city has been defended, we might give some credence to the affected complacency with which they contemplate its loss. But it cannot be a pleasant thing to lose the commercial capital of the South, and still less to lose it in this inglorious manner. *It is vain to deny that the possession of New-Orleans is such a loss to the South that, if the city could be maintained by the Federal power for an indefinite time, the South itself, great as it is, must pine and dwindle, and go back to its natural state of forest and swamp.* It is vain to say that a force holding that city, and supreme wherever a boat can swim, cannot spread devastation far abroad, and ruin all the classes which depend upon profits derived from without. To do the Southerners justice, they appear inclined, at least tacitly, to admit great part of this. But they say they accept the sacrifice for the moment, and deny the Federal power to continue the pressure beyond a brief space. They say that successive garrisons will occupy the city, and in certain succession be deposited in its cemeteries, and that reinforcements of sailors will come only to follow their comrades to a sailor's burial in the waters of the Mississippi. They say that, penetrate where they may, the invaders will be regarded as buccaniers and brigands, who may kill and plunder where they go, but behind whom a hostile population will always close up, shooting down their stragglers, harassing their communications, cutting their telegraph wires, and watching every opportunity for their destruction. They point already to "immense quantities" of cotton and tobacco burnt, and to the partial execution of a general plan to this effect long since formed. Their weakness, they say—and they truly say—extends only to a cannon shot distance from the sea, or a lake, or a navigable river, and they point to a million of square miles which are not thus dominated, and ask how it is possible that these can be subdued.

Much of this is very true. But the question remains whether the Southerners have the constancy to endure these terrible sufferings rather than give in. *If they have, then, of course, they never can be conquered.* There are histories without end of nations deserting their sea coasts, leaving their rich plains, retiring from their rivers, holding their own in the mountains, and retaining their independence at last; and, if the Southerners have but the endurance of which it would be easy to cite a hundred instances, they may well laugh the idea of subjugation to scorn. *But they have sometimes talked so loudly and acted so feebly—as in this case of New-Orleans—that we are not certain that words really do mean facts.* It is impossible to deny what the Southern Press says—that they have a great front of battle yet unbroken. There is Beauregard at Corinth with a great army, which has shown it can fight, and which he has shown himself able to lead. There is Johnston face to face with McClellan at Yorktown. There is Jackson in the Valley of the Mississippi. There are other great bodies of troops in Georgia and South Carolina. A country cannot be said to be conquered which has armies such as these, amounting, as it is asserted, to 400,000 men in the field. *Again they have the Merrimac, which for the moment holds the command of the little sphere in which she moves.* If at any moment the genius of a General were developed in any of these commands, the whole fortune of the war might, no doubt, be yet reversed. But there is no decisive genius on either side. Beauregard came near to it, but he was a day too late at Corinth; Buchanan came quite up to it for that one moment when he took out the *Merrimac*, but he was wounded. In the midst of their reverses they still indulge in dreams of victory. It may be only loud talking, but it may also be the resolve which Rome showed when Hannibal was near her gates. Our correspondence from New-York seems to intimate that the enemies of the South give it full credit for spirit to hold on; and, although the mob clamors that "the beginning of the end is come," the public mind is veering round to views of peace. *If the American people were not upon all political matters the most ignorant in the world, if they were not, like a tyrant, told only what is pleasantly true, we should have more immediate hope of this. But, if the taxgatherer ever should go round, perhaps he will be a schoolmaster to them.*

A SKEPTICAL AND HISTORICAL VIEW.

From the London Herald, May 13.

The capture of New-Orleans would be a signal triumph for the Northern arms. It would be a clear, patent success, as to the reality of which the most hostile critics could not make the slightest cavil. And a success of that kind the North sadly wants. All its victories have hitherto been of so doubtful a character that the most enthusiastic hymners of Yankee prowess have found it expedient to say nothing about them as soon as the particulars oozed out. But the capture of New-Orleans, cost what it might, would be a veritable triumph. It is certain that the Confederates would not abandon so important a city merely for strategical purposes. They would hold it as long as defence was possible. And the solid political results of the capture would be as important as the sentimental ones upon which we have laid some stress. The possession of the Crescent City would give the Federals a *point d'appui* for attacks on the very hotbed of Secession. Holding it and the upper portion of the Mississippi, they completely shut in the Cotton States. They would be masters of the commercial emporium of their enemies, and deprive them of all the aid which its wealth has hitherto supplied. It would be nearly as great a blow to the South as the loss of New-York to the North. And just now the fall of New-Orleans would have the very great additional advantage for Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, that it would give them a good pretext for staving off the intervention or disregarding the remonstrances of Europe. New-Orleans in his hands, Mr. Lincoln can raise the blockade, and reply to the complaints of the Emperor of the French that the great cotton port is now open, and that if cotton does come forward it is not the fault of the Federal Government, but the obstinacy of the planters, *ergo*, that the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.

We have written "would be" because we cannot find any justification for writing "is." It is quite possible that the City has already fallen; but the intelligence brought by the Canada does not warrant the assertion. It is quite true that the reports to that effect come through Southern sources, and are, therefore, to be accepted much more readily than Northern accounts would be; but give the fullest credence to these reports, and what, we ask, do they amount to? At the utmost to this—that the Federals were approaching the City on the morning of the 24th, and that in preparation for their arrival a large quantity of cotton, &c., had been destroyed. Without any desire, therefore, to underrate the importance of the triumph, we must beg leave to reserve crediting the Federals with it until we get some reliable evidence that they have really won it.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE CAPTURE.

TONE OF THE SECESSIONIST SYMPATHIZERS.

Translated from the Patrie, May 14.

The *Times* (London) is evidently in the right. Suppose the conquering North occupies New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and other important Southern cities—suppose the Federal conquest shall be absolute, and that they shall hold the principal ports and means of communication—what will they have accomplished? They will be master of the country, and then, as the *Times* remarks, the blockade will be raised legally and *de facto*; but will cotton be either grown, gathered or shipped? If, as is claimed by several Southerners resident here, and well acquainted with the sentiments that animate their compatriots, the hatred between the South and North is such that we may expect anything rather than peace; if the whole territory is to become the theatre of civil and guerrilla warfare, what will become of cotton and other staples? We sincerely trust that things will not be pushed to such a pass; but for this purpose it is necessary that the North should view things differently from what it has hitherto done, and having proved its superiority in arms, it must show itself superior in its application of its own interests, and not allow a vain sentiment of self-love to sacrifice an opportunity of coming to an understanding with its adversary that will accrue to the advantage of the whole world.

A LIBERAL FRENCH VIEW OF THE CAPTURE.

Translated from the Presse of May 13.

The news from America is summed up in the phrase "New-Orleans is taken!" All other details are wholly without importance. It matters not that Gen. Beauregard is at Corinth, that Mr. Davis or any other chief has the command of the Pro-Slavery forces before Yorktown, that the two *corps d'armée* are or are not considerably reinforced, that they have abandoned their intrenchments to give battle, or that they have decided to surrender at discretion—*it matters not what temporary successes the rebels may obtain, the fate of the rebellion, already anticipated, is now none the less an accomplished fact.*

THE BLOCKADE TO BE RAISED.

Translated from the Journal des Débats, May 13.

If we understand aright the terms of a dispatch from New-York which has just arrived, the Federals have achieved a new and most decisive success. The authorities of New-Orleans were negotiating with the Commander of the National squadron the capitulation of the city! The advantages—every day more marked—which the Union force is constantly gaining, while rendering the North assured of final success, are also a most happy augury for neutral nations, who may justly hope that the United States Government will presently relax the rigors of its belligerent rights and consent to forego those extreme measures that have hitherto been necessary for the definite triumph of the Union cause. *Already one significant fact is foreshadowed—namely, that President Lincoln is preparing to supersede the blockade at certain ports and allow trade and correspondence.*

THE MISSION OF M. MERCIER.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION OF MR. LAYARD'S STATEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in his letter of May 13, makes the following remarks on Mr. Layard's declaration in the House of Commons regarding M. Mercier's visit to Richmond:

"Among the telegrams which appear in the Paris papers is one from London, dated Friday, the 9th inst. It is to this effect:

'Mr. Layard declared at this day's sitting that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond without having received any instructions from his Government, and that his visit had no political object.'

This is not a complete version; what Mr. Layard said was, that

'He feared he could give no other answer than that, as far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions whatever from his own Government, and he might add that M. Mercier's visit had been attended with no political results whatever.'

In my letter of Wednesday last I stated that M. Mercier had no instructions from his immediate superior, M. Thouvenel, and that M. Thouvenel not only had given him no instructions, but even professed ignorance of the motive for his journey. If M. Thouvenel was questioned about it, he probably gave that answer, and the answer was, I suppose, reported in the usual way. When Mr. Layard speaks of the 'French Government,' he means, doubtless, the French Foreign Office. Now, M. Mercier would hardly have left Washington for the Confederate capital without an intimation, if not a formal order, from some one 'to whose will even the Minister of Foreign Affairs must defer.' It is not the first time that a French Minister has acted on instructions from superior authority, without regard to any which he may have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and probably this is the case just now."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE VISIT.

TOBACCO ITS SOLE OBJECT.

Translated from the Opinion Nationale of May 12.

The journey of M. Mercier to Richmond, as we have from the first declared, had for its sole and simple object the protection of the tobacco bought on account of the French Government and stored at Richmond and New-Orleans. If our advices are correct, the Washington Government had consented, in spite of the blockade, to allow the French tobacco in dépôt at Richmond to pass out. But for this end the permission of the Confederate Government was at least equally indispensable, and M. Mercier went himself for the purpose of obtaining it. *We are informed that he wholly failed in his mission. The Pro-Slavery Government replied that France and England having refused the commercial advantages offered them in return for their recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the Southern Congress had formally interdicted the exportation of cotton and tobacco.*

A COUNTER-STATEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* thus replies:

"The *Opinion Nationale* states that in spite of all assertions to the contrary, M. Mercier's trip to Richmond was solely undertaken to look after a large quantity of tobacco purchased by the French Government at Richmond and New-Orleans. The Government at Washington had assured M. Mercier that 'in spite of the blockade' they would allow the tobacco to be shipped to France; but the Confederate authorities refused to permit it to be removed. This is all very plausible; but I have certain information that more than a month ago dispatches were received here from the French Envoy, asking permission to proceed to Richmond, and make an attempt at conciliation, and that he was authorized to do so. The tobacco was a pretext, the convenience of which was obvious if the negociation was all to end, as it did end, in smoke."

SKEDADDLE.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a Southern village passed,
A youth, who bore, not over nice,
A banner with the gay device,
Skedaddle!

His hair was red; his toes beneath,
Peeped, like an acorn from its sheath,
While with a frightened voice he sung
A burden strange to Yankee tongue,
Skedaddle!

He saw no household fire, where he
Might warm his tod or hominy;
Beyond the Cordilleras shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Skedaddle!

"O, stay," a cullered pusson said,
"An' on dis bosom res' your hed!"
The Octoroon she winked her eye,
But still he answered, with a sigh,
Skedaddle!

"Beware McClellan, Buell and Banks,
Beware of Halleck's deadly ranks!"
This was the planter's last Good Night,
The chap replied, far out of sight,
Skedaddle!

At break of day, as several boys
From Maine, New-York, and Illinois,
Were moving southward, in the air
They heard these accents of despair,
Skedaddle!

A chap was found, and at his side
A bottle, showing how he died,
Still grasping in his hand of ice,
That banner with the strange device,
Skedaddle!

There in the twilight, thick and gray,
Considerably played out he lay;
And through the vapor, gray and thick,
A voice fell, like a rocket stick,
Skedaddle! [Vanity Fair.

Treason—Is it a Great Crime or a Political Mistake?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is a question which has, even in this community, advocates on both sides. Those who take the side of its being a political mistake compare the Southern leaders with Kosciusko, Emmet, Hancock, &c., and they are not few in number. A great disaster to our arms would undoubtedly stimulate them to show their sympathy more openly with their Southern friends than they now do, and endeavor to put down the loyal men who are standing by the best organization of a Government in the world.

That an attempt to revolutionize any of the old forms of government can be viewed in that light is easy to be seen, as there is no Government in existence but our own where the people have intelligently and freely met, agreed on a plan of organization, and then adopted it. Accident, fraud or force have created them all, and they are full of wrongs and abuses. These facts induce all to judge leniently of the movers of revolution elsewhere.

How is it with us? After emerging from a war for freedom, the best and most intelligent minds of the country met and devised a plan to preserve that freedom, submitted it to the people, and it was solemnly adopted by the people, after a full and free discussion.

How then can an attempt to destroy this Government be viewed but as one of the greatest of known crimes? This I cannot understand; it has in our case brought disorder where there was order, murder where there was safety, arson where there was quiet, and stealing where there was honesty, ruin where there was prosperity, and men by thousands, in hostile array, are contending at the point of the bayonet and at the mouth of the cannon to crush out this foul crime.

These ideas have been suggested by a recent occurrence, and it is painful to see the absence in so many of what is true and hearty loyalty without qualification. Either treason is a great crime, or those who have shed their blood and that of traitors in the present contest are in the wrong. G. W. B.

Personal.

Mrs. Anna Estella Lewis, author of *Records of the Heart, Child of the Sea*, and other Poems, etc., and who wrote under the signature of "Stella" those brilliant letters from Europe, ("Mornings with Lamartine," "George Sand," "Ristori," "Rosa Bonheur," "Fagnani," etc.,) arrived here from Italy on the 17th inst., and is staying at the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Will of Commodore Uriah P. Levy.

VALUABLE BEQUEST TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—PRIVATE LEGACIES.

The will of Commodore Levy was presented to the Surrogate yesterday for probate. Its provisions are of great public interest, and call for detailed notice:

The Executors named in the will are Benjamin F. Butler, D. V. S. Coddington, Asahel S. Levy, and Jos. H. Patten, of this City; Dr. Joshua Cohen, and Jacob S. Cohen, of Baltimore; George Carr, Esq., of Charlottesville, Va., and Dr. Blake, of Washington.

Mrs. Levy receives only her right of dower and all the household furniture, plate, &c., so long as she shall remain unmarried, excepting what is otherwise bequeathed to revert upon her death or marriage. Capt. Levy's nephew, Ashel S. Levy, receives the Washington farm, in Albemarle, Va., with all the negro slaves, &c., and $3,000 in cash; also, his gold box with the freedom of the City of New-York.

He leaves to his brother, Joseph M. Levy, $1,000 in cash, and mortgage on his house in Baltimore; to his brother, Isaac Levy, $1,000, and all debts due him on notes; to Mitchell M. Levy, son of his brother, Joseph P. Levy, $1,000 in cash; to Eliza Hendricks, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the income of $1,000; to his nephew, Morton Phillips, of New-Orleans, his gold hunting-watch and $500; to Col. T. Moses, of South Carolina, a large silver urn, formerly belonging to Dr. Phillips, on which is to be engraved, "From Capt. Uriah P. Levy, United States Navy, to his kinsman, Col. Franklin Moses, State Senator of the State of South Carolina, as a testimony of my affection."

There are also legacies of $100 each to Capt. John B. Montgomery, Capt. Lawrence Kearney and Capt. Francis Gregory, United States Navy, and Benjamin F. Butler, to purchase mourning rings. To Lieuts. Peter Turner and John Moffatt, United States Navy, and Dr. J. Cohen and Jacob J. Cohen, Jr., Col. M. Cohen, United States Navy; Lieut. Lanier, Capt. William Mervine and Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, each $25, to purchase mourning rings.

The will directs the executors to erect a monument at Cypress Hills, to consist of a full length statue of Capt. Levy, in iron or bronze, in the full uniform of a Captain of the United States Navy, and holding in his hand a scroll on which shall be inscribed: "Under this Monument," or, "In Memory of Uriah P. Levy, Captain in the United States Navy, Father of the Law for the Abolition of the Barbarous Practice of Corporeal Punishment in the Navy of the United States." The monument is to cost $6,000, and the body is to be buried under it.

To the Historical Society are bequeathed three paintings—"The Wreck of the Medusa Frigate," by Gericault; "The Descent of the Infant Jesus," and "Virgin Confessing the Bishop of Rouen," and a Rural Scene, by Carl Bonner. He then bequeaths his farm and estate at Monticello, Virginia, formerly belonging to President Thomas Jefferson, with all the residue of his estate, "to the people of the United States," or such persons as Congress shall appoint to receive it; and especially all his real estate in the City of New-York, in trust, for the sole and only purpose of establishing and maintaining at the farm in Monticello, Virginia, an agricultural school for the purpose of educating as practical farmers children of the Warrant-office of the United States navy whose fathers are dead. "The children to be supported by this fund from the ages of 12 to 16." For fuel and fencing said farm-school the will bequeaths two hundred acres of woodland of his Washington farm, Virginia.

The will especially requires that no professorships be established in said school, and no professors employed, the school being intended for charity, and not for pomp. In case Congress refuses to carry out the intention of this bequest, the property is bequeathed to the people of Virginia for the same purpose; and in case the Legislature of Virginia declines to receive the trust, the property is to go to the Portuguese Hebrew congregation in this City, and the old Portuguese Hebrew congregation in Cherry-street, Philadelphia, and the Portuguese Hebrew congregation of Richmond, Va., for the establishment of the said school at Monticello, for the children of all denominations, Hebrew and Christian.

Should this fund be more than sufficient for the support of children of warrant officers of the navy, the children of sergeant-majors of the United States army are to be included in the benefit—the balance to be for the benefit of children of seamen. He further bequeaths $1,000 to the Portuguese Hebrew Hospital of this City.

Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

It is designed that this interesting event will come off in the Bay on the 6th of June next. The preliminary arrangements have been attended to by the Regatta Committee, and the regatta promises to be one of the best ever given under the auspices of this Club. The list for entries is open at the store of T. T. Bloodgood & Sons, No. 5 Pine-street, and the following yachts have already entered:

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS.
Measuring over 1,500 feet.

Name.	Owner.
Zinga	W. H. Thomas
Maria	Com. E. A. Stevens
Favorita	A. C. Kingsland

SCHOONERS—SECOND CLASS.
Measuring over 1,000 feet and under 1,500.

Haze	W. B. Duncan
Restless	W. H. McVickar

SCHOONERS—THIRD CLASS.
1,000 feet and under.

Norma	A. Major
Bonito	T. W. Dawson

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.
Over 1,300 feet.

Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.
Minnie	C. Morrogh.

SLOOPS—SECOND CLASS.
800 feet, and not over 1,000.

Annie (new)	L. Livingston
Mallory	J. T. Bache
Nettie	L. D. Senach

SLOOPS—THIRD CLASS.
800 feet.

Nautilus	T. M. Munro
Lapwing (new)	T. B. Hawkins

The list will be kept open till Monday, June 2, when the sailing directions will be issued by the Regatta Committee.

The course to be sailed over will be from the anchorage off the Fields at Hoboken to the Southwest Spit and back, a distance of about forty miles. It is expected that twenty-five of the finest yachts in the country will take part in the contest. The Committee having all the arrangements in charge are Messrs. Chas. H. Haswell, D. L. Suydam and Fletcher Westray.

The model of the yacht *Edith*, of New-Haven, has been left at the Club House for inspection previous to the entry of her name.

Annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

A large assemblage collected yesterday afternoon, in spite of the very discouraging showers, to witness the exhibition of the Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Five hundred and thirty boys were upon the stage, (this being an exclusively male department,) and passed their examination in arithmetic, algebra, elements of science and geography, orthography, &c., &c., without an error. After these drier proceedings came declamation and music. The well-organized band of the Asylum, comprising sixty pieces of brass and stringed instruments, performed upon by the pupils, leading off by playing some patriotic airs, and afterward accompanying the vocalization.

A speech called "Union" and also one entitled "Taxes," met with the most demonstrative appreciation from the loyal audience.

The piping voices of the "juvenile class," who assumed the stage at the exit of the larger boys, created great amusement—it seemed as if each little throat were strained to its utmost tension, in both song and story, and no doubt took the white-headed priest who listened and laughed, back to the days when they had said "My name is Norval," &c., &c. A touching tribute to the memory of "Mother Elizabeth," late Superior, was offered in a few eloquent remarks, by one who had been a recipient of her gentle ministrations.

The large exhibition hall was tastefully draped in hangings of red, white and blue, of light and tissue-like fabric. The stage had heavier emblems in silk and gold, with stars and stripes unblemished by division. At the back was a heavy foliage of evergreens, against which were placed in vivid contrast, the field and garden flowers of the season. About the hall were placed hot-house blooms and rarer growths, which made the atmosphere redolent with perfume.

Premiums of pretty books and useful presents were distributed at the close, the whole being conducted under the excellent management of the "Sisters," who were everywhere present to secure the comfort of visitors, and to overlook the propriety of the young heads on young shoulders comprising their corps of exhibitors. Mr. M. J. O'Donnel officiated as director of the exercises and distributor of premiums.

The Asylum is in a healthful condition, not overcrowded or at present subjected to any embarrassment in funds.

Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

The preliminary exercises of their twenty-fifth anniversary were held by this Society on Sunday evening, in the church of Rev. Dr. Dunbar, on Lexington-avenue, and closed with a business meeting on Monday. The Rev. Dr. Welch, President of the Society, conducted the exercises. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. John Newton Brown, of Philadelphia, and his remarks, which were a most profound and elaborate vindication of the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, were listened to with deep interest by a very large and intelligent audience. [illegible] earnest prayers [illegible] for the [illegible] of our arms, and the triumph of Union principles. There were many ministers, representatives of the Baptist denomination, present, but the usual addresses were omitted, owing to the occurrence of the Bible Society anniversaries in other localities—a large number being obliged to leave in the afternoon boat, in order to be present at that of Providence, R. I., which is in session to-day.

Much geniality of feeling was manifest among the members of the business meeting, and they adjourned filled with encouragement in regard to their future prospects. One million and a half of Bibles and Testaments have been distributed since organization, a large proportion during the last year having fallen into the hands of our military forces both upon land and sea. The *freedmen* of the South have shared extensively in its benefits, and the Society is constantly engaged in procuring the best translations of Bibles and prayer-books into every foreign language, such as the Birmese, the Siamese, the Chinese, &c., &c.

The funds have experienced a decided falling off this year, owing, evidently, to the disturbed condition of the country, from all parts of which they usually receive prompt and generous support.

Young America Giving Aid and Comfort to the Defenders of their Homes.

The short article in Saturday's edition of the Times, in relation to the active part taken by the pupils of the public schools, in affording comforts to our invalid volunteers, has, it would seem, aroused a fellow-feeling in similar directions, as the following, which has been handed in for publication, will show.

Just at a time when the crowded state of the New-York Hospital wards called for every variety of capacity in attendance, and every variety of nourishment and cooling delicacy for the fevered and sinking patients, the physicians and volunteer nurses were rejoiced by the sight of a generous load of every imaginable article of choice diet, being transferred from an express wagon to the Hospital pantries. For this timely gift the physicians at once dispatched a letter of cordial thanks to the donors. It runs thus:

Miss Caroline C. Hall: We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a "cart-load" of clothing, food, wines, and delicacies of numerous kinds adapted to the use of the sick and convalescent, contributed by the pupils of the Junior Department of Ward School No. 47, under your care. Permit us, on behalf of the sick and suffering men who have been stricken with the diseases incident to the camp, and the hardships of a soldier's life, who have been committed to our charge in this institution, to return to you and your generous-hearted scholars, their and our cordial thanks for this unexpected and welcome donation.

The eyes and hearts of many have been brightened by the beautiful and odorous *bouquets* laid upon their beds, and lips which have tasted the flavors of the delicacies presented to them have blessed the hearts of those who have considered them in their adversity and suffering, and helped to cheer them in their path of duty.

Though the names of the generous contributors are unknown to the recipients of these favors, the unostentacious deed will be registered on the heart of every invalid, and in that volume whose pages are read by angels' eyes in brighter spheres.

On behalf the United States Volunteers in the New-York Hospital, we are, very gratefully and respectfully, your friends,

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D.,
JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.,
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D.,
THOS. F. COOK, M. D.,
Attending Physicians.

The Rush for Vaccination at the Eastern Dispensary.

The latter part of the present month is recognized by the authorities connected with the Eastern Dispensary as their "busy season;" for it seems as if chosen by common consent as the annual period for mothers to convey their young infants, and make a general turn-out of the family to share in the privileges of vaccination, or such other blessings of prevention and cure as are to be had for the asking, in the District Dispensary. The process of vaccination has been brought to such perfection that a sleeping infant is not aroused while undergoing it. Some young ladies, however, who having been escorted hither by half dozen or more sympathetic friends, and having made up their minds to scream, are loth to relinquish that effective design, are astonished to find the operation all over before they have arrived at a becoming state of nervousness. Babies look over their plump little shoulders and laugh at the doctor as he passes rapidly around with his beautifully-adapted instrument, dispatching a case at every two seconds. The philosophy of scabs, or vaccine lymph, is very interesting as observed in this institution, which is renowned for the purity of its virus. The specimens of perfect extraction are carefully preserved air tight, between glass plates, and can be sent by mail to any part of the world. Many thousand of our State troops received the benefit of this genuine matter before exposing their persons to the infection of camps. When the volunteering excitement of one year ago was at its height, an order emanated from the Surgeon-General's office at Albany that *every regiment* should be vaccinated before leaving the State. This order was so promptly and efficiently carried out, not only by the giving out of virus, but by the personal attendance of the medical staff of the Eastern Dispensary, that a letter of grateful acknowledgment has been received from the State Department. The charitable dispensations of the present year have exceeded those of any previous one since the existence of the institution.

This district possesses an advantage over some others, in that its resources for vaccine virus extend mainly among a robust and cleanly class of Germans and Swedes, whose infants are brought early to be operated upon while they possess a pure and wholesome vitality. A perfectly healthy Irish baby, though more rarely produced, is thought very highly of by the physicians.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Grading, Paving, &c., for New Chambers-street.—Bids were opened yesterday for the construction of the necessary culverts and receiving basins to connect the sewers of the old and new Chambers streets, the award being made in favor of Robert Cunningham at $1,752, the work to be commenced on Monday. In connection with this street, a state of facts exists which demand the immediate attention and action of the authorities. Under an ordinance passed by the Common Council some weeks ago, the work of grading the street is rapidly progressing, the various owners, after a long delay, during which the street became not only impassable, but a nuisance, agreed upon a grade. That portion of the work is being pushed forward, and, meantime, an ordinance lies on the table of the Common Council for paving the street with Belgian pavement, which should be commenced immediately; the grading is finished. If this is not attended to, and acted on at once, and authority given the Croton Department to pave the street at once, it will become again a common dumping ground, and another year may elapse before the street can be used by the community. It is a valuable thoroughfare, and public convenience demands that no unnecessary delay should occur in putting it in proper condition.

Relief for the Troy Sufferers.—A meeting of the Committees appointed at the citizens' meeting to obtain aid for the sufferers by the late Troy conflagration, was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Monday afternoon, Mr. Tileston in the Chair. The Treasurer, Mr. Williams, announced that there had been received in all, $11,192 66; of which $8,000 had been already sent to Troy. With the contributions promised, he thought that $5,000 more could be remitted to the sufferers on Saturday next. Mr. Gallatin stated that the Wall-street banks contributed $1,600. Mr. Knight announced that Mr. Stearns had contributed 200 boys' caps and 150 hats, which were already shipped. Mr. A. T. Stewart, who has personally contributed $500, will receive and forward contributions of dry goods. Mr. Manning stated that the Insurance Companies who have their offices in this City will lose about $750,000; but some of them had made subscriptions to the aid fund. Messrs. Gallatin and Tileston were authorized to make further calls on the banks for aid, and the Sub-Committees were requested to use greater exertions. The Committees will meet again on Monday next, at 3 P. M., in the same room.

An Extensive Embezzlement.—The well-known firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this City, have made a very serious charge against a man who was recently in their employ as a clerk. The name of the accused is Benjamin De Forest. He is charged with having embezzled the large sum of $10,569 belonging to his employers, between the 1st day of January, 1860, and November, 1861. The firm have made explicit charges against De Forest, as to a portion of the money stolen. They say that on the 1st of May, 1861, he took $200; August 22, $400; on the 1st of August, $400; Oct. 18, $449 50, &c. As to the rest of the money they are unable to say when it was taken, but from an examination of the books, they are satisfied that he has embezzled the whole amount named above. The accused was arrested on Monday by Detectives Kelson and Radford, and conveyed before Justice Brennan, who committed him for examination.

Stabbing Affray in the Sixth Ward.—At a late hour on Monday night a serious affray took place at No. 9 Mulberry-street, between Patrick Kenny and James Dearson, during which the latter was dangerously stabbed by Kenny, in the right side, with a sharp-pointed knife. The wounded man was soon after conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where the attending surgeon pronounced the injuries fatal. Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the offender about two hours after the affray, and yesterday Justice Brennan committed him to the Tombs to await the result of Dearson's injuries.

Charged with Infanticide.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the inmates of the tenement house No. 180 Avenue A were aroused by the cries of an infant in the rear yard. Search was immediately made, and a very young child was discovered in the sink. It was alive when found, but died before it could be rescued from its perilous position. A domestic named Mary Smith was arrested on the charge of having thrown it into the sink. She is said to have been the mother of the unfortunate little one, and the neighbors allege that she has taken this course to hide her shame. She was held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Retreat for Soldiers at the Central Park.—The extensive establishment at Mount St. Vincent, at the upper end of the Central Park, has been offered to the Army Committee by the Commissioners of the Park for the purposes of a home for wounded soldiers. These buildings are finely located on an eminence commanding a wide view of the City and its environs, and their internal arrangements are such as to render them well suited for such a purpose. The apartments will require very little fitting up to make them ready for occupancy. This arrangement, while economical to the City, will be welcome to the heroic men who may become the temporary occupants of this attractive retreat.

The Police and the Liquor-dealers.—A recent order from Police Headquarters, directing the Captains of each Precinct in the City to arrest every person who is found in the act of selling liquors without license, has created great excitement among the retail dealers in spirituous liquors. A large number of arrests were made yesterday, especially in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Precincts. About a dozen of these offenders were brought before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the early part of the day, and all, without exception, were held to appear before the Grand Jury. The authorities say they are determined to execute the law to the extent of their power.

Concert for the Relief of Wounded Volunteers.—A vocal and instrumental concert will, under the direction of Geo. F. Bristow, be given this evening by the Cooper Union Music Class, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of wounded volunteers. Madam and Miss Stoepel, Miss Coleman, Thos. White, Jas. A. Johnson and F. Ehrs, have volunteered their services on this occasion.

Fire in Madison-street.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises occupied by John Miller, in Madison-street. The total damage was about $250.

Burned to Death.—Wm. Denny, a boy 4 years of age, was burned to death on Monday night while playing with fire in Lewis-street.

Brooklyn Common Council Proceedings.

ANOTHER VETO—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE GAS CONTRACT—MOUNT PROSPECT RESERVOIR—REPAIRING STREETS—FLATBUSH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT—MOVEMENT TO EXTEND THE LIMITS OF THE CITY—APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED BY THE WATER DEPARTMENT—THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY—THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Monday evening, Alderman Van Brunt in the chair. A communication was received from Mayor Kalbfleisch vetoing a resolution adopted on the 12th inst., providing for the presentation of a stand of colors to the Jackson Artillery, (Second Regiment New-York State Heavy Artillery,) Col. Samuel Graham, as under the amended Charter no money can be paid out of the City Treasury for any object whatever unless the money has first been raised and in the Treasury. The communication was laid on the table and ordered printed. The Mayor sent in a communication nominating J. H. Hutchins as a member of the Board of Education, *vice* Thomas H. Rodman, resigned. The nomination was laid upon the table. Under the special order, majority and minority reports of the Gas Committee were presented on the application of the Citizens' Gas Company to furnish a portion of the gas used in lighting the public lamps and buildings. The minority report, signed by Alderman Maloney, is against the prayer of the petitioner. The fact is recounted that the appropriation, as the gas is now used, will not last the year, and a reduction in the number of hours in which gas is used is recommended, and that no part of the present appropriation, under the new charter, can be legally diverted from the old to the new Company. The majority report, signed by Aldermen Strong and Green, is in favor of directing the Board of Contracts to enter into a contract with the Citizens' Company for supplying the city at $1 80 per 1,000 cubic feet, provided the Company agrees to extend the contract for five years, furnish good gas, and supply private consumers at $2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The reports were laid upon the table, to enable the Aldermen to canvass the subject. The Constructing Board of Water Commissioners officially notified the city authorities that the engine at Mount Prospect Engine House has been tested, and is in condition to be turned over to the Permanent Board. Placed on file. A resolution was adopted declaring that the streets shall be repaired by contract until the 1st of January, 1863. Each ward to be advertised for separately, and the work to be done under the direction of the Inspectors of Pavements, and subject to the approval of the Alderman of each Ward. The Counselor sent in a communication giving it as his opinion that the law of 1859 (chap. 160) does not apply to the case of the owners of lands and buildings on Flatbush-avenue. The awards to be made to such owners for damages sustained in consequence of the improvement, (regarding Flatbush-avenue,) do not constitute any indebtedness against the City of Brooklyn, so as to authorize their payment by the issue of city bonds. These awards are to be paid out of the assessment to be laid by the Commissioners within the district fixed by the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution, presented by the Law Committee, was thereupon adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in the matter of regrading and repaving Flatbush-avenue from Atlantic-avenue to Wyckoff-street, and making the adjacent and intersecting streets conform thereto, this Common Council does hereby fix the limit or district of assessment for such improvement as follows, to wit: The first twelve Wards of the City of Brooklyn, commonly known as the Western District, beyond which limit the said assessment shall not extend.

In connection with this subject a resolution was adopted, directing the Counselor to prepare an act to be presented to the next Legislature to incorporate the whole of Kings County under the title of "City and County of Kings." A communication was received from the Nassau Water Commissioners, with an estimate of the various sums required to carry on the water works for the year ending April 30, 1863, of which the annexed statement is a

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	$17,9[illegible]
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	1,0[illegible]
Printing and Stationery	704 7[illegible]
Supplies, Repairs, &c	26,235 3[illegible]
Distribution and Extension	19,014 75
Total	$64,904 75
Less unexpended balance on last year	213 47
Total	$64,691 28

Recapitulation, showing the expenditures under the appropriation for 1861–2:

Appropriations	$75,798 71
Less for stop-cocks	5,000 00
Total	$70,798 71
Expended	70,585 24
Unexpended balance	$213 47

The Chair appointed as the committee to make arrangements for celebrating the next National Anniversary, Aldermen Franks, McLaughlin, Belknap, Murphy and Strong. A resolution was adopted calling for a committee of five to draw the $75,000 refunded the City by the State for expenses incurred in sending forth troops for the defence of Washington last Spring, and appropriating the same to the credit of the Volunteer Relief Fund. The Board transacted considerable business of a routine nature, and adjourned for one week.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—No Calendar.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 272, 274, 278, 280, 284, 286, 287, 288, 289, 292, 293, 175, 256, 160, 261, 399, 159, 294, 186, 296.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—No other causes will be taken up this term.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1885, 223, 3495, 1919, 2191, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223. *Part II.*—Nos. 3618, 1848, 1986, 2770, 1828, 268, 2596, 2060, 1348, 1842. *Part III.*—Nos. 2227, 2230, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. not posted.

Bargains Between Brothers and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Henry F. Hammill vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—This action was brought in February, 1857, to recover possession of certain carts, horses, &c., which the defendant, as Sheriff, had levied upon under an execution in favor of Henry Husemeyer against James G. Hammill, the plaintiff's brother. The cause was tried in May, 1859, when the jury gave a verdict in favor of the defendant. The General Term set the verdict aside, and the cause now came on for a second trial. It was alleged that the plaintiff and his brother became partners in the business of buying and selling iron taken from the hulls of old vessels, doing their business under the name of Hammill & Brother, in Hoboken-street. In March, 1856, James G. Hammill became security

to Husemeyer for the rent of a house in Caroline- [illegible] McSorly. McBri- [illegible] James G. Hammill took the lease, but failed to pay the August and [illegible] quarters' rent, and judgment was recovered against him. The plaintiff claimed that on the 1st of July, 1860, he had bought the interest of James G. Hammill in the property and business of Hammill & Brother. The defendant contended that the sale was a mere sham, that the object was to keep the property from being taken on Husemeyer's claim, that the brothers continued to do their business as before, and that he had a right to levy upon the right, title and interest of James G. Hammill in the business. The court submitted to the Jury the question of the good faith of the sale, and charged that if they found that Husemeyer was a creditor of James G. Hammill at the time of the alleged sale and dissolution of the firm, and that the object of the transaction was to keep the property away from the creditors of James G. Hammill, the defendant was entitled to their verdict. The Jury assessed the value of the property at $282 86, and damages for its detention $110, and gave a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Patterson and Coulter, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, a special plea was put in by the counsel for R. W. Butler, indicted for a violation of the Concert Saloon law, to which the prosecuting attorney demurred, and then the argument of the case was set down for Friday of this week.

Robert J. Hall, the pretended clerical refugee from the South, who swindled sundry members of Dr. Cheever's Church out of various sums of money, was tried and acquitted—the victims being unable to swear sufficiently strong against him.

Wm. H. Corrie pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences from a Catholic Priest named Boice, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Patrick vs. Brown.—Reference ordered to take proof.

Glover, &c., vs. McSorly et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Robbins, Administratrix, vs. Wells et al.—Case settled. See papers with the clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 27, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.103⅛	310 N. Y. Cent. R. 87
1,300 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War L...yearly.103	850 do 87⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup. 93¾	100 do b30 87⅛
6,000 Tr.7 3-10 ℘ c.N's.104⅛	50 do s7 87
14,000 do 104⅛	100 do s10 87
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr Ctfs.100	50 do s60 86⅞
6,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '62 96⅛	350 Erie Railway.... 36⅜
6,000 Ill. War Loan.... 96	500 do 36⅜
4,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78.. 98⅜	115 do 36⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 57⅛	300 do b30 36⅜
25,000 do s30 57⅛	200 do s60 36⅜
20,000 do 57⅛	200 do s10 36⅜
8,000 Va. St. 6s.... 57	100 do s30 36⅜
1,000 Cal. St. 7s.... 94	370 Hud. Riv. R. 44⅛
3,000 Min. St. 8 ℘ c. bs 97	50 do b3 44⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....100	628 Erie Railway Pre. 64
5,000 Erie. R. 3d mtg. bs., '83 ....s10 97	200 do 63⅞
5,000 do 97	450 do 63⅞
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. 1st. m. s. f. c. bs..105⅛	100 do b10 64
3,000 C.,B &Q.R.8 ℘cb.105⅛	950 Mich. Cen. R. 60⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d. m. 80	500 do 60⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 62	100 do b60 60⅜
10,000 do 62⅛	100 do s60 60⅛
6,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs..98	100 do b30 60⅛
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.... 93⅛	100 Mich.S. & N. Ia. R. 23⅞
2,000 Del.,L.& W.2d m.100⅛	10 do 24
1,000 M.&P.du C.1st m 96	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 54⅞
4,000 G. & C. 2d m b....100	600 do 55
10,000 American Gold....104	100 do b30 55
205,000 do 104⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R. ..b30 68⅛
25,000 do s10.104	100 do b30 68⅛
20 Bank of Commerce. 97	50 do b30 68⅛
15 Brunsw. C. L. Co... 7	100 do 68⅛
130 Pac. M. S. Co....112⅛	100 do 68⅛
50 do b60.112⅛	50 do 68⅛
100 do 112½	50 do b30 68¼
50 do s30.111⅝	100 do 68
400 do 112	100 do 68⅛
20 do 112¼	1350 Clev. & Tol. R..... 43⅛
120 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 60⅝	550 Chi. & R. I. R. 60⅞
50 do 61	300 do b30 61⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 21⅛	100 do b60 61⅜
	200 do 61
	10 Chi. B. & Q. R. 72⅛
	75 Mil. & P.du C...b10 28

SECOND BOARD.

$65,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.103⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R....b30 60
1,000 U.S.6s'81, Cou...103⅜	200 do s60 59⅞
26,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.101⅛	200 Mch.So.&N.I.R..s30 23⅞
1,500 Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes......small.104⅛	10 do 24
	50 do b30 23⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 58	200 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.. 60⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s...... 51⅛	25 do 60¾
38,600 American Gold..104	250 M. S. & N. I. Gt'd.S. 54⅛
75 Pac. Mail St. Co....112	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 21⅛
50 do b10 112	50 Gal. & Chi. R...b30 67⅞
50 do 111⅝	100 do 67⅜
200 New-York Cen. R.. 87	100 do 67⅝
600 do 86⅞	100 do 67⅛
50 do b60 87	600 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 42⅛
200 Erie Railway...b30 36	700 do 42⅛
300 do b60 36⅛	300 do 42¼
400 do 36	100 do 42
300 do 35⅞	50 Chi. & R. I. R..... 60⅝
300 do 35¾	50 do b30 60⅛
100 Erie R. Pref..... 63⅛	200 do 60¼
200 do 63	100 do b30 60¼
50 Hud. River R...b30 44	50 do 60⅛
200 do b30 44⅛	50 do b30 60⅜
50 do 44	100 Mil. & Pra. du C.R. 27⅛

TUESDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this forenoon with an improved demand, both on Government Securities and the Railway Share list. A large business was done on the latter in New-York Central at 87 ℘ cent., and Erie at 36⅜@36½ ℘ cent., and also on Erie Preferred and several of the Western Stocks. In American Gold the transactions were also heavy at 104@104⅛ ℘ cent., and Pacific Mail was in request at an advance of ¼@½ ℘ cent. on yesterday's prices. After the adjournment of the First Board the bidding for Central and Erie was less firm, and at the Second Board there was a further reaction against the market on these and other Railway Stocks, embracing, especially, Toledo and Galena, on the Western list. The eagerness to sell Toledo was most prominent, the figures accepted being 1@1¼ ℘ cent. below the morning's prices. At the same time the decline from the early Board was made ½@¾ ℘ cent. on Erie; 1 ℘ cent. on Erie Preferred; ½@¾ on New-York Central, and 1 ℘ cent. on Galena; while Government Securities were firmer than in the forenoon, under a good demand for the Coupons of 1881 at 103½@⅝, and Treasury Bonds at 104⅛@104½ ℘ cent. The State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri were ¼@½ ℘ cent. firmer than yesterday.

Later in the afternoon the general market was still lower, and quite a panic prevailed on the speculative Railways. The following were about the last figures:

N. Y. Cen............ 86	Ill. Central............ 60⅛
Erie.................. 35	Pacific.................109⅛
Erie Preferred........ 62¼	Panama..................130
Toledo................ 41⅛	Missouris.............. 51¼
Rock Island........... 60	Tennessees............. 57⅜
Galena................ 67	U. S. 6s, 1881..........103⅛
Michigan Cen.......... 60	7.30 Treasury Bonds....104⅜
Michigan Southern..... 23¾	Gold....................104
Michigan Guaranteed. 54⅛	

The erratic course of the Stock Market to-day is attributed, in a measure, to the continued agitation of the Indiana fraud, developed at the close of last week, it being alleged by the *Bear* sellers of Stocks that several of the leading *Bull* supporters of the market are holders or borrowers upon the wrongfully issued certificates of the Indiana 5 ℘ cent. Stock. The use made of this rumor in the afternoon proved quite effective, as will be seen by the wide difference in prices between the First and Second Boards, and after. The firms reputed to be interested in Indiana Stock, however, have thus far met all their contracts at the Board. The army news, to-day, was considered, on the Street, decidedly more favorable than yesterday.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, the figures being an improvement on yesterday's sales:

New-York..........101	Chatham.......... 80
Merchants'........ 95	Bank of North Am...100
Union............. 99	Irving............ 76
Phœnix............104⅛	Metropolitan.......102
Tradesmen's....... 95	People's.......... 90
Greenwich.........125	East River........ 86
National.......... 97	Market............ 92
Merchants' Exch.... 91	Nassau............ 95
Seventh Ward.......120	Shoe and Leather.... 99½
State of New-York.. 90	Corn Exchange..... 95
Commerce.......... 97	Commonwealth...... 85
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n.... 90	Manuf's and Merch's. 87
Pacific ex. div.......115	Mechanics', B'klyn..130

The bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows, the average prices being rather higher than on Monday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.........100	T. H. & Alton firsts....107
N. Y. C. sixes, r.estate. 94	T. H. & Alton seconds. 83
N. Y. Cen. sevens. 64..105	Chi. & N. W. s. f....... 34
Erie firsts, '68.........108¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass. 42
Erie thirds, '83......... 97	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 20
Erie fourths, '80........ [illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. firsts... 46
Buf.,N.Y.&Erie lsts '77 95⅛	Lack. & West Bonds...100
Hudson firsts, '69.......107⅛	Del. Lack. & W. firsts.104

Hudson seconds, s.f.'85 [illegible]	Del. Lack. & W. sec's...100⅛
Hudson thirds, '75...... [illegible]	Tol. & Wabash firsts... [illegible]
Hudson con. '67........ [illegible]	Tol. & Wabash seconds. [illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69–'73....102⅛	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds 72
Harlem thirds, '68...... [illegible]	Mil. & P. du Chien firsts 95⅛
Mich.Cen.8 ℘ ct. '69–'72.102	Gal. & Chicago firsts..102
Mich.Cen.n.f. 8 ℘ c. '82.[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. seconds....100
Chi., B. & Q.8 ℘ c. 1sts.105⅛	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts....104⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds [illegible]	Clev. & Tol. s. f........ 92⅜
M. So.& N. Ia. s.f....... 88	N. Jer. Cen. firsts......105⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75...... 93	N. Jer. Cen. seconds...102⅛

The price of Gold advanced this forenoon to 104⅛@104¼ ℘ cent., which, for the moment, stiffened Exchange at 115 ℘ cent. But, later in the day, Gold fell back to 104 ℘ cent., and Bills on London closed 114¾@115 ℘ cent. The market for Money continues easy at 4@5 ℘ cent. The accumulation of deposits at Bank is most extraordinary. The figures to-day show $125,236,000 which sum is $2,633,000 above the large average of last week. At the same time the stock of Specie in Bank is on the increase, while the line of ordinary Discounts is rather below than above the average return of last week.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in May, were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$3,183	$3,412
Freight	10,355	18,612
Total	$13,539	$22,025
Increase		$8,485

The increase in three weeks is $21,298 31.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week of May, were:

1862	$33,080
1861	34,121
Decrease	$1,041

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the same week, were:

1862	$36,816
1861	30,091
Increase	$6,724

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending May 26, and since Jan 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,717,631	$2,632,590	$2,068,460
Prev. reported	32,227,222	49,820,699	46,848,406
Since Jan. 1	$33,944,853	$52,453,289	$48,916,866

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $421,854 70, including $86,000 for Customs; payments, $743,91 88; balance, $12,090,180 56.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 19.	LOANS. May 26.	SPECIE. May 19.	SPECIE. May 26.
Philadelphia	$3,997,000	$4,024,000	$943,000	$943,000
North America	3,642,502	3,665,935	572,483	572,177
Farmers & Mech.	5,075,068	5,244,930	1,103,334	1,122,134
Commercial	1,756,000	1,768,000	251,000	251,000
Mechanics'	1,065,000	2,056,000	226,910	225,692
N. Liberties	2,802,000	1,878,000	296,000	295,000
Southwark	972,750	954,266	208,207	208,774
Kensington	683,704	683,550	138,601	138,651
Penn Township	888,332	852,196	175,245	175,205
Western	1,730,247	1,790,570	405,202	404,819
Man. & Mech.	1,396,344	1,418,906	149,320	148,755
Commerce	732,849	743,072	168,959	168,362
Girard	2,250,938	2,418,932	286,592	324,014
Tradesmen's	685,648	651,787	132,627	131,764
Consolidation	826,434	861,077	103,134	102,831
City	851,877	789,146	124,558	124,489
Commonwealth	515,870	517,237	75,049	77,315
Corn Exchange	654,000	609,000	98,000	102,000
Union	598,000	612,000	71,000	71,000
Total	31,121,563	31,538,603	5,529,221	5,587,012

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. May 19.	DEPOSITS. May 26.	CIRCULATION. May 19.	CIRCULATION. May 26.
Philadelphia	$2,449,000	$2,409,000	$307,000	$301,000
North America	2,556,669	2,694,916	562,287	570,464
Farmers & Mech	4,395,577	4,714,061	349,700	354,525
Commercial	1,307,000	1,195,000	220,000	243,000
Mechanics'	1,146,103	1,140,776	181,079	212,040
N. Liberties	1,508,000	1,536,000	95,000	94,000
Southwark	966,560	1,003,980	96,350	94,660
Kensington	795,626	789,870	244,922	257,445
Penn Township	803,075	821,405	145,529	158,955
Western	1,563,917	1,635,325	47,560	47,548
Man. & Mech	820,024	864,620	233,210	237,645
Commerce	738,902	741,693	91,575	94,815
Girard	1,542,530	1,709,164	460,682	463,664
Tradesmen's	601,163	594,781	104,487	109,013
Consolidation	430,294	431,051	269,002	277,907
City	584,641	584,759	166,840	173,975
Commonwealth	272,928	256,080	169,473	178,403
Corn Exchange	489,000	490,000	150,000	158,000
Union	367,000	361,000	151,000	159,000
Total	23,335,009	23,973,478	4,645,696	4,186,055

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	May 26.	May 19.		
Capital Stock	$11,715,795	$11,715,745	Inc.	$50
Loans	31,538,603	31,121,563	Inc.	417,040
Specie	5,587,012	5,529,221	Inc.	57,791
Due from other Banks	5,120,902	4,804,956	Inc.	315,946
Due to other Banks	5,472,615	5,597,984	Dec.	125,369
Deposits	23,973,478	23,385,009	Inc.	588,469
Circulation	4,186,055	4,845,696	Inc.	140,350

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL.

Synopsis of the Amendments Inserted by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Tax bill has now been under consideration of Congress nearly three months, having been first reported to the House of Representatives March 3, when it was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. After a consideration of just one month in Committee of the Whole, the bill as amended was passed by the House April 8. On the 10th of April the bill was presented to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Finance. After considering the different sections of the act as referred, the Committee on Finance, of which Senator Fessenden is Chairman, reported it back to the Senate on the 6th of May. Several attempts have since been made to reach the Tax bill, and to press it or a substitute to its passage, but other acts have been deemed of sufficient importance to take precedence, in consequence of which the bill was only on Wednesday brought under the consideration of the Senate. It was considered advisable to dispose of the Confiscation bill, determining the *status* of the property of rebels, before taking up the bill which imposes taxes on the property of loyal citizens. The former bill has been under discussion some days; but no action having been taken on it, it has been laid aside for the present, and the Tax bill taken up.

We give below a synopsis of the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance to the bill, as it passed the House:

Sec. 1. Amended so as to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from five thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Amended so that the number of collection districts in any State shall not exceed the number of representatives to which such State shall be entitled in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Sec. 3. Amended so as to make each assessment district subject to such regulations and limitations as may be imposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 4. An amendment to this section provides that an attested copy of the bond given by each Collector shall, after it has been approved, be transmitted to the District-Attorney of the district within which the Collector resides, who shall procure the same to be recorded in the registry of deeds in which conveyances of lands in the township within which the Collector resides are by law to be recorded.

Sec. 5. The date on which the first return is to be made to the Assistant Assessor of each district is changed from the first day of May, 1862, to the first day of July, 1862, and the date of subsequent returns from the first day of May in each year, to the first Monday of May. In conformity with this change, sections following are altered so as to carry the act into effect on the first day of July.

An amendment to section 9, which relates to the penalties for evading the law, requires the conviction to be on indictment found in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, held in the District in which the offence may be committed.

Sec. 11. In place of the following sentence, viz.: "And, in case of such refusal (*i. e.*, to furnish lists of taxable property) the assessor shall thereupon double the amount of the items thereof," is substituted the following, viz.: "And in case of refusal or neglect to make such lists, except in cases of sickness, the assessors shall thereupon add fifty per centum to the amount of the items thereof." The clause imposing an additional penalty of $100 is stricken out.

Sec. 15. The wording of this section, which relates to the manner of notification by the assessors, is changed, but its spirit remains the same.

Sec. 19. Which requires the collectors to give additional bonds before receiving their lists, if called upon to do so, is stricken out.

Sec. 20. An amendment provides that if a personal demand for the payment of the taxes be required, the person owing the taxes having neglected to obey the notice given, an additional tax of ten per centum shall be levied. The officers charged with the collection of the amount of taxes due, when compelled to sell the goods, &c., of the parties in debt to the Government, are authorized to retain, as compensation, five instead of one per cent. The proviso exempting certain articles from distraint is stricken out.

Sections 22 and 23 are stricken out and the following [illegible] "That [illegible] Collector shall [illegible] lists of taxes returned to him for collection, property lying within his district which is charged with any specific or ad valorem tax or duty, but which is not owned, occupied or superintended by some person known to such Collector to reside or to have some place of business within the United States, such Collector shall forthwith take such property into his custody, and shall advertise the same, and the tax charged upon the same, in some newspaper published in his district, if any shall be published therein, otherwise in some newspaper in an adjoining district, for the space of thirty days; and if the taxes thereon, with all charges for advertising, shall not be paid within said thirty days, such Collector shall proceed to sell the same, or so much as is necessary, in the manner provided for the sale of other goods distrained for the non-payment of taxes, and out of the proceeds shall satisfy all taxes charged upon such property, with the costs of advertising and selling the same; and like proceedings to those provided in the preceding section for the purchase and resale of property which cannot be sold for the amount of duty or tax due thereon shall be had with regard to property sold under the provisions of this section. And any surplus arising from any sale herein provided for shall be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of the owner of the property. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in any case where money shall be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of any owner of property sold as aforesaid, to repay the same, on proper proof being furnished that the person applying therefor is entitled to receive the same."

Sec. 31. An amendment provides that for the official acts and defaults of a Deputy Collector a remedy shall be had on the official bond of the Collector, as in other cases.

Sec. 35. This section relates to the compensation of Collectors. An amendment is proposed which allows each Collector, as compensation for the services of himself and his Deputies, a commission of four per centum upon the first hundred thousand dollars, and one per centum upon all sums above one hundred thousand dollars. These commissions are limited, however, to ten thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, by an amendment, to make such further allowance for Deputies as may be reasonable in cases in which, from the territorial extent of the district, it may seem just to make such allowance.

A new section, relating to the title to goods, &c., sold for taxes, is inserted.

SPIRITS, ALE, BEER AND PORTER.

Sec. 39. A clause is added providing that no licenses shall be required for any still or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol, for pharmaceutical and chemical purposes, which has been used in their processes.

Sec. 40. An amendment requires distillers to make three returns each month, instead of one. They are also required to give bond that they will not sell, or permit to be sold or removed, for consumption or sale, any spirits distilled, until the same shall have been inspected, gauged and proved.

Sec. 42. The tax on spirits is raised from 15 to 20 cents per gallon for first-proof.

The following section, creating an additional office, is proposed:

"*And be it further enacted*, That there shall be designated by the collector, in every assessment district where the same may be necessary, one or more inspectors, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and who shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said Commissioner. And all spirits distilled as aforesaid by any person licensed as aforesaid shall, before the same is used, or removed for consumption or sale, be inspected, gauged, and proved by some person so as aforesaid designated for the performance of such duties, and who shall mark upon the cask or other package containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by said Commissioner, the quantity and proof of the contents of such cask or package, with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector. And any person who shall attempt fraudulently to evade the payment of duties upon any spirits distilled as aforesaid, by changing in any manner the mark upon any such cask or package, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for each cask or package so altered or changed, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided. And the fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the spirits so inspected, gauged, and proved. And any such inspector who shall knowingly put upon any such cask or package any false or fraudulent mark shall be liable to the same penalty hereinbefore provided for each cask or package so fraudulently marked. And any person who shall use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so used."

The following important section it is also proposed to incorporate in the bill:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of any distillery may erect, at his or their own expense, a warehouse of iron, stone, or brick, with metal roof, to be contiguous to such distillery; and such warehouse, when approved by the Collector, is hereby declared a bonded warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing distilled spirits, and to be under the custody of the Collector or his assistant, and the duty on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale."

Sec. 44. A provision is added, allowing a deduction, not to exceed five per cent., for leakage, &c.

LICENSES.

In place of sec. 54, is substituted a section prescribing rules for the government of those who may desire to take out licenses.

Rectifiers—The license tax is changed from one hundred dollars as follows, viz.: Twenty-five dollars for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five hundred barrels or casks, containing not more than forty gallons to each barrel or cask of liquor so rectified; and twenty-five dollars additional for each additional five hundred barrels, or any fractional part thereof.

Jugglers—But one license is to be required of any circus or juggler to authorize exhibitions by them within any one State.

Horse Dealers—Tax stricken out.

Cattle Brokers—Tax stricken out.

Coal-Oil Distillers—Tax changed from twenty to fifty dollars.

Peddlers—An amendment adds the following proviso: Provided, that manufacturers and producers of agricultural tools and implements, garden seeds, stoves and hollow-ware, brooms, wooden-ware and powder, delivering and selling at wholesale any of said articles, by themselves or their authorized agents at places other than the place of manufacture, shall not be required, for any sale thus made, to take out any additional license therefor.

Manufacturers—Tax stricken out.

Lawyers—Clause debarring lawyers refusing to take license stricken out.

MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS.

Sec. 65. The clause added by the House in Committee of the Whole, relative to cloth to be dyed, &c., and thread to be knitted, &c., is stricken out.

Candles—An amendment changes the various specific rates of taxation on candles to a uniform advalorem rate of three per centum.

Coal—An exception is made in favor of coal known in the trade as pea-coal.

Gas—The clause providing that when the product shall be above 15,000,000 of cubic feet per month the tax shall be twenty cents per one thousand cubic feet is to be stricken out. The following proviso is added to the section relating to gas, viz.: "That gas companies so located as to compete with each other shall pay the rate imposed by this act upon the company having the largest production.

Coal-Oil—An amendment subjects distillers of coal-oil to the regulations prescribed for other distillers.

Spirits rectified, mixed with other liquors or materials—Tax stricken out.

Ground Coffee—Tax changed from three mills to one cent per pound.

Sugar Candy and Confectionery—Tax diminished from two to one cent per pound.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Tax of five mills per pound inserted.

Tobacco—Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff and cigars, twenty instead of ten cents per pound.

The distinct tax of five cents per pound on prepared smoking tobacco is stricken out.

Snuff, etc.—Twenty instead of eight cents per pound.

Cigars—The following are the amended taxes on cigars: On cigars valued at not over $5 per 1,000, 15 cents per pound; value over $5 and not over $10 per 1,000, 20 cents per pound; valued over $10 per 1,000, $20 per 1,000 and not over 25 cents per pound; valued over $20 per 1,000, 35 cents per pound.

Corn Brooms—Tax stricken out.

Wooden pails, tubs, buckets, casks and churns—Tax stricken out.

Straw, palm-leaf and grass hats, caps and bonnets—Tax stricken out.

Hats and caps made of fur, felt, wool, cotton, glazed muslin, India-rubber, or silk, wholly or in part—Tax stricken out.

Hoop Skirts—Tax stricken out.

Clothing ready-made—Tax stricken out.

Wood Screws—Amended tax, one and a half cents per pound.

Railroad Iron, rerolled—Tax of seventy-five cents per ton inserted.

Paper—Tax stricken out.

Salt—Six instead of four cents per hundred pounds.

Blacking—Tax stricken out.

Leather—Sole or rough, hemlock tanned and harness leather, seven instead of eight mills per pound.

Leather—Oil dressed and deer skins, dressed or smoked, two cents per pound.

The taxes on the following-named articles are stricken out, viz.: Buckskins, doeskins, patent and enameled cloth, machine belting, wine made of grapes, furs made up.

Cotton—Tax stricken out.

Cloths—On all cloths dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or prepared, the duty of three per centum is to be assessed only upon the increased value.

Lime and Roman cement are not to be considered manufactures.

Schedule A, levying taxes on carriages, yachts, watches, musical instruments, gold and silver plate, billiard-tables, and dogs, is stricken out, a tax being levied, in a paragraph substituted, on dogs and billiard-tables—one dollar on each dog and $20 on each table.

SLAUGHTERED CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

The tax on horned cattle exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, is changed from 50 to 30 cents per head, and a tax of [illegible] cents per head levied on calves and cattle under eighteen months old.

Sheep slaughtered, each five cents.

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS AND FERRY-BOATS.

The section relating to these corporations are changed somewhat in wording. The tax is 3 per centum on gross amount of receipts.

DIVIDENDS.

The section relating to Banks, Insurance Companies, &c., contains the following: "And provided further, That the tax or duty upon dividends specified in this act shall not be deducted from dividends or stock held by any other company or corporation from the dividends whereof an equal and similar tax is to be levied under the provisions of this act."

The following section in relation to passports, is proposed: "That for every passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State, after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be paid the sum of $3; which amount may be paid to any collector appointed under this act, and his receipt therefor shall be forwarded with the application for such passport to the office of the Secretary of State, or any agent appointed by him. And the collectors shall account for all moneys received for passports in the manner hereinbefore provided."

STAMP DUTIES.

The following allowance is authorized under this head, namely: "And provided further, That any proprietor or proprietors of articles named in schedule C, who shall furnish his or their own die or design for stamps, to be used especially for his or their own proprietary articles, shall be allowed the following discount, namely: On amounts purchased at one time of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, five per centum; on amounts over five hundred dollars, ten per centum.

SCHEDULE B.

The tax on Bills of Exchange is altered, so that the sections relating to them read as follows:

Bill of exchange, foreign or inland, promissory note, bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, company or companies, for any sum exceeding ten, and not exceeding twenty dollars, 1 cent.

For each additional sum of twenty dollars, or for any fractional part thereof, payable thereon or thereby, the additional sum of 1 cent.

Letters of credit—Each 50 cents.

Bill of lading for goods to be transported in the United States—Tax stricken out.

Express Companies—Tax modified as follows: When the package carried is charged for expressage not over 25 cents, 1 cent; when over 25 cents, and not over $1, 2 cents; when one or more packages are sent to the same address at the same time, and the compensation therefor exceeds $1, 5 cents.

Telegraphic dispatches—When the charge for the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents, 1 cent; when it exceeds twenty cents, 3 cents.

Each policy of insurance, irrespective of the amount insured, 10 cents.

Manifest of part of cargo—Tax removed.

Passage ticket under $30—Tax removed.

Playing-cards—When the price per pack does not exceed eighteen cents, 1 cent; over eighteen cents, and not exceeding twenty-five cents per pack, 2 cents; over twenty-five, and not exceeding thirty cents, 3 cents; over thirty, and not exceeding thirty-six cents, 4 cents; over thirty-six cents, 5 cents.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, May 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 15,207 bbls. Flour, 310 bbls. and 985 bags Corn Meal, 237,486 bushels Wheat, 42,860 bushels Corn, 7,480 bushels Rye, 5,338 bushels Oats, 5,650 bushels Malt, 7,660 pkgs. Provisions, 1,607 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,400 lbs. Western Yellow, on private terms.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at previous prices.

COCOA—Sales, 250 bags Guayaquil, in bond for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day; prices are unchanged. Java 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo 21c@23c.; Laguayra 21c.@22c.; Rio 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo 19½c.@19½c., ℔ lb., usual terms. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 7,490 bags; sales, 4,460 bags. Stock of all kinds this morning, 173,219 packages, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 117,362 bags Rio and Santos, 3,000 bags and 13,800 mats Java, 19,962 bags Maracaibo, 4,635 bags Laguayra, 4,585 bags Ceara, 3,382 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 bags Ceylon, and 3,994 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

May 24—Baltimore, bags	33,000
May 24—Philadelphia, bags	2,500
May 27—New-York, bags	117,361
Grand total	152,861

COPPER—Has been quiet, to-day, at essentially unchanged rates.

COTTON—Is in active demand at decidedly higher prices; Middlings, 30½c.@31c. ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The unfavorable news by the *Kangaroo* has checked the export inquiry. Sales have been made of 13,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 55@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55@$4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	4 90	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in less demand, and is tending downward. Sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including extra, at $4 55@$6 25 ℔ bbl.; sales, 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good request at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 17½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been restricted to-day, but prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and prices of most descriptions, especially Spring, have declined. The export demand has been less active. Sales, since our last, 162,000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1; White Western, at $1 22@$1 25; Amber Western, part at $1 17½@$1 18; Red Western (Winter) at $1 08@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 06@$1 08½, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 94c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 87c.@92c. ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 81,000 bushels, at 48c.@49c. for old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 49c. for do. deliverable in latter part of June; and 40c.@47c. for new do., do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues depressed at 60c.@68c. ℔ bushel. Sales 5,200 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 40c.@42c.; Western at 40c.@42c., and State at 42c.@43c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in lively request for shipment and local use, at prices ranging from 70c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand for home use, at steady prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@18c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The market is generally quiet, though holders exhibit no disposition to make any important concessions to buyers.

LEAD—Pig is in request, and is held firmly.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 91 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 38c. and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate demand prevails for Tar, at $10 50@$11 50 ℔ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $1 48@$1 50 per gallon. Nothing new in Resin.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Linseed, and moderate for other kinds, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, at $1 30@$1 33; Crude Whale, at 46c.@48c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale, at 60c.; Olive, at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed, at 81c.@82.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 65c.@70c.; City Red, at 50c.; Crude Petroleum, at 9c.@11c.; Refined Petroleum, at 18c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market, week ending May 19.

Sperm—Continues in demand, and the transactions since our last include sales of 710 bbls. in parcels—420 bbls. at $1 30, and 180 do. at $1 31 ℔ gallon to the trade, and 110 bbls. for export, at $1 30 ℔ gallon. In Boston 30 bbls. from the *Cutwater*, "heavy," sold at $1 30 ℔ gallon.

Whale—Is in good demand both for export and home consumption. The views of holders tending upward and the advance in freights may, however, check the demand for export. The sales in this market for the week embrace 4,260 bbls. in parcels, 1,100 for export, at 46½c., and the balance to the trade at 47c.@48c. ℔ gallon. In Edgartown 247 bbls. South Sea to parties in this city at a price not transpired. In Boston, the *Cutwater's* cargo of 2,150 bbls. is all sold, about 1,850 bbls at 48c. and the balance, inferior, at 47c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 26, '62	17,309	43,731	521,400
Same time last year	27,215	74,780	748,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports the market active and excited, and prices advanced ½c. ℔ yard. Week's sales 130,000 pieces, including 3,000 pieces, 48x56, 6¼c.; 5,000 pieces, 52x52, 6½c.; 6,000 pieces, 56x60, 6¾c.; 30,000 pieces, 60x64, 7c.; 17,000 pieces, 60x64, 7⅛c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 7¼c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 7c.; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c.; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c., ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very moderately dealt in at $12 12½@$12 25 for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 970 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 5c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard continues saleable and steady; sales, 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, 250 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $[illegible]; India Mess, $[illegible] ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@20c. for very choice Yellow do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive to-day, at unchanged quotations.

SALT—The demand has been good at buoyant prices.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, 5,000 mats Cassia on private terms; and 60 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, part at 65c. per lb.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand, and sales have been made of 1,830 hhds., including Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7¼c.@8c; also 201 boxes Havana at 7¾c. per lb., usual terms.

TOBACCO—All sorts are in good request, and prices are steady. Sales 287 hhds. Kentucky, 7½c.@16c.; 516 bales Havana, 40c.@45c.; 524 bales Yara, 860 bales Cuba, on private terms; 88 cases Seed Leaf 8½c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales 56,000 lbs., at 8⅞c.@9c. ℔ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons review thus: "The demand for the past week has been fair, but owing to the advance in freights and reduction of many orders from England, prices have slightly receded; in consequence of which the market has assumed a healthier tone, and at the close the market is more active, considerable having been sold for shipment to the West Indies and to England. The stock on hand and arrivals are moderate. For home use the inquiry is light and supplied by retail lots from the interior. Soap Tallow and Grease are in light supply, and we have no sales to report. To-day the market is firm at 8⅞c. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11½c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9¼c."

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.; Petroleum, 6s. 6d., ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s., and by steamer, 60s.@65s.; Tallow, 30s.; Oil, 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ℔ bushel. For Gloucester, three vessels, with Wheat, in bulk, at 12½c.@13c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Letters for the Blockading Squadron.

Any package for the officers of vessels composing the Squadron of Commodore Dupont, will be forwarded at once, if left at No. 40 Vesey-st., before Tuesday, 12 M., May 27.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 185 For supplying Schools of Every Grade, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* Parents and Guardians information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR work on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GENTLEMAN FOR English branches and vocal music, in the City; salary, $500 and a home; personal interview required within three days. Another, for same branches; salary, $400. French lady, for one of the oldest and best female seminaries in New-York, to begin in September. Also, first-class female artist, for same establishment. Also, French lady, to teach music in a female college. We have several other orders for the Autumn session. Apply, in person, to G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway, front room.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Nearly seven years' successful experience. Schools supplied with teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. (No registration fee.) Send stamp for circular. References: Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Prof. Phelps. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMOND RINGS LOST—WITHIN THE PAST TWO WEEKS.—One has an emerald in the centre; the other is a plain row of diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for them at No. 14 West 22d-st. Pawnbrokers please notice.

FOUND.—A BUNCH OF KEYS. THE OWNER can have them by calling at the advertising desk, at this Office, proving property and paying for the advertisement.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock (of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS. FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS.
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
Offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

AN IMPORTER'S AND MANUFACTURER'S SALE of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES and SHAWLETS, In Cloth, Silk, and other desirable fabrics, For the next sixty days, at No. 477 Broadway.
In consequence of the present unsettled state of the wholesale trade, the subscribers have determined on disposing of the balance of their stock for the next sixty days at reduced prices. J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD.

HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME.
MUSQUETO NETS,
MUSQUETO BARS,
MUSQUETO FRAMES,
MUSQUETO CANOPIES,
All styles and qualities and price.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY. ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT, SIZES AND COLORS, OUR CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 63c. NOW OPENING, INVOICE COLORED EMBROIDERED KIDS, (BEST QUALITY,) VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. CLOSING OUT SALE OF ALL OUR STRAW GOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. CLEARING SALE. PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE UP UNDER-LINEN, &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. AUCTION LOTS FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY, CLOSING VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. FROM AUCTION, LADIES' AND MISSES' FRENCH SILK MITTS, EVERY QUALITY, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar Corsets; also, a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. N. B.—Best Steel Skirts for 50c. French Kids, 63c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

AT MILLET'S OLD-ESTABLISHED MUSIC STORE, No. 395 Broadway, you can buy pianofortes, melodeons, music and musical instruments, at less prices than at any other house in the United States. Orders from City or country promptly put up.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $60, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED brewery establishment of HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., New-York, is offered for sale on favorable terms to responsible parties, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st of July or August, giving ample time for any change that the purchaser may desire to make. Also, the stock of malt, hops, ale, and casks, &c. Apply to HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., only.

$8,000 TO $5,000.—WANTED, A [illegible] to join the advertiser in the [illegible] an article which is not [illegible] which the demand in the market [illegible] that $3,000 worth can be sold weekly, at [illegible] at least fifty per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the steam factory, No. 46 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

$10,000 WANTED, IN A PERMANENT staple manufacture, with large profits and unlimited demand. Parties having water power [illegible] to New-York preferred. Investigation will be found satisfactory. Principals only address W. W., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.—$150 PER MONTH.—Agents wanted, to sell Richards' Ice Strainer, Kerosene Burner, Magic Tobacco Box, What's the Name, and twelve other quick-selling articles. Apply at the old and [illegible] house, RICHARDS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WANTED IN AN excellent established business, now paying large profits. None but those with good references, moral habits, &c. Full particulars by inquiring for Mr. WEYMER, at the Institute, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS paying from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum for $350. An enterprising man with this amount will find it a rare opportunity for a permanent and safe business. Address EDWARDS, with name, &c., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WOULD purchase an interest in an established business requiring more help and capital, say $5,000; most unexceptionable references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 31 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR —In DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. One quarter lessons $10. Private lessons $12. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. DUMAR.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—HALF A DOLLAR—THE ENVOY.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE PEEP O'NIGHT BOYS—PETER THE GREAT—THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSE GREGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL—GRAND MUSICAL COMMEMORATION OF TOM MOORE'S BIRTHDAY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices received last evening at the War Department from Gen. MCCLELLAN announce that he has captured Hanover Court-house, a town on the railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburgh, about thirty miles north of Richmond. No particulars are received, further than that our loss is small, while that of the rebels is considerable, in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was also captured.

Our latest advices from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, represents everything quiet in that vicinity. Accounts from Martinsburgh, received in Baltimore yesterday, state that only a few rebel scouts were in that town on Monday, and that they shortly retired without doing any damage. There appears to be little doubt that the rebel force which so suddenly made its appearance before Gen. BANKS, is now making its way back more rapidly than it came. Whether sufficient measures have been taken to punish its boldness, a short time will probably decide.

We have no further intelligence from Gen. MCDOWELL'S army, the advance of which across the Rappahannock was announced exclusively in the TIMES yesterday.

Further accounts are received of Col. CROOK'S brilliant victory at Lewisburgh, Greenbrier County. On the 23d, Gen. HEATH attacked Col. CROOK with 3,000 infantry, cavalry, and six cannon. After a spirited fight of an hour, the rebels were put to flight in utter confusion, and their flight soon became a rout. The rebels in the early part of the fight carried off their killed and wounded, but left on the field thirty-eight dead, including several officers, and sixty-six wounded. One hundred prisoners were captured, among them Lieut.-Col. FINNEY, Maj. EDGAR, and other officers. Three hundred stand of arms were taken. The enemy, to secure their retreat, burned Greenbrier Bridge, beyond which they could not be pursued

Passengers who have arrived at Cincinnati, from the Kanawha River, bring some strange account of outrages that have been committed in and about that region of country by guerrilla parties, who have taken the name of Snakehunters. A party of them came down the Little Kanawha, last week, and committed depredations upon the Union men about Burning Springs, taking horses, provisions, and everything valuable they could carry away.

Quite a spirited skirmish took place on the 18th, near Zavey, on the Little Red River, Ark., between about 250 men of Gen. OSTERHOUSE'S Division, and some 600 rebels under Cols. CLEMAN and HICKS, in which the latter were routed with a loss of 18 left on the field, and quite a number wounded. Our loss was 15 killed and 34 wounded. The rebels have burned all the bridges across the Bayou des Arc and Cypress, and 10,000 bales of cotton have been consumed on the Arkansas River by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

A letter received by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Batavia, March 31, states there is a report there that a Confederate privateer—a steamer mounting eight rifled guns—has been spoken in the China seas. The information was brought to Manila by Her Majesty's steamer *Vulcan*, which obtained it from Her Majesty's steamer *Pioneer*, which latter vessel had spoken the privateer.

Lieut. JOHN B. WOOD, of Col. POPE'S Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, with a squad of six men, was successful in capturing a new, nearly finished gunboat on the upper Tennessee River, some time during last week. The boat was of light draught, intended for service on the Tennessee River, and was the only rebel craft to be found in those waters.

Gov. OLDEN, upon being informed that the Government was about to make a call for more volunteers, tendered three additional regiments from New-Jersey. Only one was accepted, however, to be raised immediately.

The Louisville *Journal* states that there is no doubt that MORGAN'S predatory gang was completely cut up by Gen. DUMONT, at Lebanon, and that he has taken a circuitous route with the intention of joining the rebel army at Corinth.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted asking information of the Secretary of War as to how many officers and men belonging to the regular or volunteer forces are now in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, together with other information relating to them. The Post-route bill was passed. The resolution to suspend payments under the act providing for the payment of troops in the Department of the West was considered and amended so as to provide that the Commissioners shall report within sixty days. It was then laid aside for the Tax bill, which was considered until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert, that a sufficient supply of water may be introduced over the same, was introduced and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill, providing that contracts for surveys of public lands shall not be binding until approved by the Commissioners of the General Land Office, was passed. The Speaker then laid before the House a Message from the President, briefly referring to the history of the commencement of hostilities and his exercise of the broad powers of the Constitution to preserve the Capital of the country during the absence of Congress. Incidentally with this, he refers to the arrangements with Gov. MORGAN, ALEX. CUMMINGS and others, with a view to speedy and efficient protective measures. By these means he believes the Government was prevented from overthrow. He had no knowledge that even a dollar was lost or wasted. The President quotes the House resolution censuring Mr. CAMERON, and says that not only himself, but all the Heads of Departments, are responsible with Mr. CAMERON for whatever error, wrong or fault has been committed. The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to purchase a hospital in the District of Columbia, when Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, replied to the attacks on the credit of the Government made by VOORHEES, of Indiana, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. He made a statement showing that the actual expenditures of the Government at present are less than a million per day. The correctness of his figures was called in question by the gentlemen alluded to. The debate, which took a wide range, was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax, we receive advices from Europe two days later. A telegraphic summary of the news will be found elsewhere.

Regarding the recent election in Nashville the Nashville *Union*, of May 23, says: "The general return shows a most cheering increase of Union sentiment. In June, 1861, the vote against separation in the city was about 300. Now the Union vote is about 1,000, although more than *one-third* of the Union voters was not polled, because few regarded the election as valid, or believed it would amount to anything. In the Fourth Ward the vote stands, BRIEN, 63; FOSTER, 66. FOSTER'S majority is only 190 in the city, when he expected at least 1,000. The result shows clearly a decided advance in the Union strength."

The Western Sanitary Commission, whose headquarters are in St. Louis, report that the whole number of patients admitted into the fifteen hospitals under their care, to date, is 19,467. Of these 1,400 have died. There have been 162 additional deaths on floating hospitals in transit, at MCDOWELL'S military prison, the St. Louis Arsenal, and at private houses, thus making the grand total 1,562; 15,717 have been furloughed, discharged, or returned to their regiments, and 3,750 remain.

Dr. LEWIS CONDICT died in Morristown, N. J., on Monday last, in the 91st year of his age. He was for some time Sheriff of his native County of Morris; held a seat in the State Legislature for several terms, at considerable intervals, and was a Member of Congress in 1811, and again in 1833.

The Stock Market opened yesterday at an improvement on Monday's sales, but was much lower on the railway stocks in the afternoon. Government securities were steady. Gold advanced to 104¼ at the morning Board, but fell back to 104 at the close. Exchange 115 ₱ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive, and prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, were lower. An active business was reported in Cotton at a further advance of ¼c.@1c. ₱ lb.; the market closing buoyantly. Sugars were in good demand, as were also Hay, Sole Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco. Provisions, Cocoa, Foreign Liquors, Tar, and Spirits Turpentine, were in moderate request. Spices attracted more attention. The freight engagements were limited, though shippers had any existing advantage. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The live stock markets are abundantly supplied, and beef and mutton are lower than last week. Beeves have come in too scattering for a regular healthy market. They were scarce last week, and a few lots were brought in and sold on Saturday. Monday saw some 3,000 bullocks in the Forty-fourth-street yards, and by Tuesday noon the number was swelled to over 4,000, with more to come, if transportation could be provided. Prices began at last week's rates, but fell off ¼c. before Tuesday noon, and a further decline is anticipated if the 400 to 600 cattle still back should get in. A few head of choice steers brought 9c., a large number of good cattle, 8½c., while a majority of the fair killing animals went at 8c., and poor cattle at 7c.@7½c.

THE EUROPEAN JOURNALS ON THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—For once those London and Paris journals that have been persistently unfriendly toward the United States, are brought up by a Union success, which they can neither dodge nor discredit. The capture of New-Orleans is a broad and palpable victory for the National arms, which no ingenuity of sophism can belittle, and no audacity of logic can explain into a Confederate triumph. The extracts from our London files, and our translated excerpts from the Paris journals, brought by the *New-York* yesterday, and published in to-day's TIMES, give a good representation of the impression produced by the first tidings of the capture.

It is amusing to see the straits to which certain of these journals are put, to reconcile the new aspect of the war with the theories to which they are pledged. Hypotheses, which never had any other foundation than implacable secessionist sympathies and a fixed determination *not* to see the most palpable facts, have at length to be recognized as untenable, In the Eastern story, Sinbad and his fellow-voyagers landed on a green island, and lighted a fire to cook their victuals, when the island slid away under their feet, and left them struggling in the waves, for it was a monster of the deep. The *Times* and its mates are in a similar plight; the bottom has dropped out of the green and pleasant theories of Southern invincibility on which they have for the past twelve-month disported themselves daily, and they flounder painfully about for some new straw to clutch at in their despair.

First, it is conceded that the United States is able to crush the rebellion. This is a decided concession, as it has always been stoutly maintained by these journals that the conquest, even in a military sense, of the South, was utterly impossible. The capture of New-Orleans is acknowledged to be "a proof that the Federals can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to the Federals."

"It is," says the *Times*, "a proof that in the contest now going on, as to which shall have the largest share in the destruction of the country which our grandsires nursed to a nation, *the Northerners will bear away the palm.* The strongest can always do most damage. If a man and his wife illustrate a domestic quarrel by the destruction of the furniture of the common home, the sturdy husband can always do more damage than the most hysteric and destructively-disposed wife. After the mirrors and the ornaments are gone, it requires the thews and sinews of the irate lord of creation to break up the chairs and dislocate the tables. *The strong North can do more in this way than the frantic, febrile South ever can effect.*"

This is certainly a desperate way of stating it—it is untrue also, for all the "destruction" that has been done has been the work of Secessionist hands, and the *Times* itself will one day acknowledge that it has been the persistent aim of the Union armies to preserve, not to destroy. But we must permit a little mythologic masking to men who have the chagrin of acknowledging a truth that falsifies all their prophecies.

Next, it is conceded that the rebels are not the paragons of matchless courage and veracity European fancy has painted them. In fact, the leading London journal loses all faith in its friends, the Secessionists, and roundly belabors them as blusterers, braggarts and liars. "They have," it declares, "sometimes talked so loudly, and acted so feebly—as in this case of New-Orleans—*that we are not certain that words really do mean facts.*" Now, we must say this is a pretty backing of your friends: the rebels really made good fight below New-Orleans and acted much less "feebly" than they generally do. But here, again, we must allow something for the natural spite it must feel toward those who have so conspicuously made its finest predictions ridiculous. If this wholesome skepticism continues, it is not altogether hopeless that the *Times* may ultimately arrive at the conclusion which intelligent observers have long ago reached, and not only be "*not* certain that rebel words really do mean facts"—but that they mean quite the *reverse* of facts.

The Campaign in Virginia—Recent Movements of Banks and McDowell.

Events are rapidly furnishing the explanation of recent military movements at Washington which the authorities have not vouchsafed us. As we anticipated, moreover, they are vindicating the action of the Government. It was announced in Congress on Monday that every event which has occurred in the Valley of the Shenandoah was foreseen and provided for. When Gen BANKS was suddenly arrested in his victorious march and deprived of three-fourths of his army, it was known that he could no longer hold his ground, and he was therefore ordered to retreat. Contrary, we suspect, to anticipation, he was pursued by both JACKSON and EWELL, but the masterly manner in which he conducted that most difficult of military manœuvres, a rapid retreat in presence of an overwhelming force, has reflected the highest possible credit on his military capacity and energy.

We infer from the course of events that the object of withdrawing SHIELDS and his division from BANKS' command, and sending him to MCDOWELL, was to enable the latter to cooperate with MCCLELLAN in the capture of Richmond. As soon as MCDOWELL had received these reinforcements he crossed the Rappahannock, as was announced by the special correspondent of the TIMES yesterday, and pushed forward a strong reconnoissance in the direction of the rebel capital. The result was to make it certain that EWELL had taken nearly the whole of his command with him to aid JACKSON in the pursuit of BANKS, and that their united forces have been engaged in a very brisk but a very fruitless chase. Richmond, meantime, is by this movement uncovered to MCDOWELL, who will advance rapidly upon it with a force not much short of 50,000 men. We hear already of gunboats going up the Pamunkey River for the evident purpose of aiding this movement.

This, it will be observed, is in substantial conformity with MCCLELLAN'S original plan for the capture of the rebel army. That army was then at Yorktown, and MCCLELLAN'S purpose was to advance upon it in front, while MCDOWELL should, by turning Gloucester, take it in the rear. At that moment, however, fears for the safety of Washington rendered it impossible, in the judgment of the President, to carry this plan into execution, and MCDOWELL was accordingly retained in front of the Capital. But the time has now come when this plan can be carried out. It was evidently the President's purpose to withdraw BANKS from the valley of the Shenandoah, to unite his troops to those of MCDOWELL, and to commit to the latter the substantial execution of the original programme of MCCLELLAN. It is clear that the rebels are preparing to make a final stand at Richmond, and that MCCLELLAN'S force, though it may be strong enough to take the City, is not sufficient to rout and capture the rebel army. MCDOWELL'S coöperation will render it adequate for both.

The call upon the North for fresh troops has doubtless been prompted by the vigorous pursuit of BANKS. But it is not due to any absurd apprehension that Washington is in danger, or that the rebels meditate an invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania. We took occasion on Monday morning to characterize the panic which prevailed here and elsewhere on that subject as in the highest degree irrational and absurd. We are inclined to believe that the movement was due to a perception of the perilous position in which JACKSON and EWELL had placed themselves by following BANKS to the neighborhood of Martinsburgh. They exposed themselves thereby to the danger of being cut off and captured by any force which should march with sufficient celerity into their rear.

We should not be at all surprised to find that the troops at Manassas and its vicinity had been ordered on this service, and that enough had been ordered to join them from the forts in front of Washington to render the force adequate to the service it has to perform; and that the troops now on their way from the Northern States were needed to take the places of those who have thus been removed. What seemed at the outset, therefore, a disaster, may prove to be one of the most successful and serviceable movements of the whole campaign. Three or four days' march will take MCDOWELL to Richmond, and we shall not expect to hear of MCCLELLAN'S advance upon the city until that time.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY IN A MINORITY.—The Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON threatens to be to Young England what the Long Parliament was to the Great Rebellion. It utterly declines to die. Time was that when the Government was beaten upon one of its measures, Ministers would either appeal to the country by a dissolution or resign. The Whigs do neither. With that happy nonchalance which is the Premier's peculiarity, he laughs at defeat, and scorns resignation. If he cannot bring the Houses to his support on one measure he can upon another. If he break down on domestic questions he brings up in the Foreign. If the Budget meet with a reverse, the Navy Estimates fetch up the leeway. And the unanimous support of the House upon the *Trent* settlement compensates for utter discomfiture on the Church Rates, or marriage affinities. The latest misadventure of the Ministry was in this business of Church Rates abolition—a measure which the Cabinet has advocated for two sessions vainly. Not only was there a majority of one against the Government upon the direct question; but when a resolution denouncing the Government view was put, it was carried by an unmistakable majority. What hope can the Tories have of power, if even this blow fail to induce upon the Whigs a spirit of resignation?

The Call for Troops.

The Buffalo papers publish the following dispatch from Gov. MORGAN, which they say was received in that city at midnight on Sunday evening:

The orders from Government are, *to send all the available militia of the State to Washington immediately.* What can Buffalo do?

E. D. MORGAN.

There must be some mistake about this. Certainly we have neither seen nor heard of any such order from the Government, nor have we the slightest notice of any emergency requiring such an enormous concentration of fresh troops as such an order would contemplate. The President has called for additional troops, but not for such a levy *en masse* as Gov. MORGAN'S dispatch would indicate. The enthusiasm with which the people of the loyal States have responded to the call is in the highest degree honorable and encouraging. But we really can see nothing, in the present condition of the country or the army, to justify the feeling which seems to prevail, that all the resources of the Union are again to be required in the contest with the rebellion.

It is but a very few weeks since an order was issued to close all the recruiting stations in the United States. There were *soldiers enough* in the field to accomplish all that the Government desired in the suppression of the rebellion. Only three weeks since two Indiana regiments were marched into Washington from BANKS' Department to be paid off and sent home. They were twelve months' men, their terms had expired, but it was said officially that fully one-half of the number were willing to take a brief rest and *reënlist for the war.* But the War Department didn't need more men, and the regiments were disbanded. And it was officially announced in Congress that we had more men in the field than were needed, or than could be employed to any advantage. Nor has any fresh emergency arisen since these announcements. With the single exception that Gen. BANKS with 5,000 men was compelled to retreat before 20,000, our armies have done nothing but advance. We have taken New-Orleans, Pensacola and Norfolk. We have taken Yorktown, Williamsburgh, and are thundering at the gates of Richmond. Success has crowned our arms everywhere, and the enemy is retreating—beaten, baffled and demoralized. More than all, we learn that our immense army, over 600,000 strong—if the War Department, at a late date, is to be credited—is in excellent health and spirits, craving to be led on to victory.

Under these circumstances it is preposterous to suppose that the Government needs, or intends to call for, another enormous army. We may, indeed, doubt the wisdom of the recent order closing the recruiting stations throughout the country, because war wastes men rapidly, and it is really desirable to keep the full National strength in the field till the rebellion is crushed. And the probability is that this fresh call for troops is intended simply to correct the mistake which the issue of this order was found to involve. Indeed, the explanation of the call given at the War Department is, that it was designed mainly to fill up the regiments already in the field,—not one of which, we believe, is at this time full. In some cases orders had been issued for the formation of new regiments. But these are understood to be, one in Ohio, one in Indiana, one in Illinois and one in Kentucky, to form the State Police force of the Military Commandant about to be appointed for Kentucky. Perhaps others may be raised for similar special service in Tennessee and the restored portions of Virginia.

But, from all we can learn, there is absolutely nothing in all that is contemplated by the War Department, or by the President, to justify the startling announcements which we find current in many of the public journals.

We do not believe the President intends to make any considerable increase in the army of the United States,—still less to bring into the field a fresh force which will call for the appointment of some hundreds more of Generals, Colonels, Quartermasters and other officers.

NORFOLK AND ITS NAVY-YARD.—If by the location of the larger portion of Com. GOLDSBOROUGH'S fleet at Norfolk, and the recovery and return thither of the machinery which once did service in the Gosport Navy-yard, the restoration of the yard as a permanent naval station is contemplated, the plan certainly deserves most careful consideration. Heretofore, that of Norfolk has been the principal navy-yard of the country. All the artillery designed for sea-service was deposited there. Its busy shops gave employment to thousands, who, in turn, gave custom, trade and wealth to the dealers of the town; and Norfolk, so patronized by the Government, became opulent. Not only was the weight of obligation thus laid upon the rich; but the poor, when in 1855 they were visited by the yellow fever and deserted by the rich, were nursed, fed and saved by Northern charity. These were clamps that should have held Norfolk faithful to the Union. What the measure of fidelity has been, let the sunken ships, and workshops in ashes, and the sullen faces of its population to-day, attest. As the people with flagrant ingratitude have wiped out all the instrumentalities of industry furnished by the national partiality, it should be maturely pondered whether or not they ought to have a second opportunity to be thus guilty.

The principal argument in favor of Norfolk, beyond its fine harbor, which is not a peculiar characteristic, is its proximity to the naval stores of North Carolina, which are brought through the Dismal Swamp Canal. But the age of wooden vessels is over. Hereafter, the steam, the iron and plate of the modern ships forests will be of ... shipbuilding. Iron will be the leading material; and this is a material so heavy, that it will be all important to have the ship-yard as near as practicable to the mine. What Carolina commodities are wanted can a thousand times easier be brought to New-York, where the plates rolled in Northern New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, can be transported to Virginia. New-York is the natural naval as it is the natural commercial centre of the country. If it is here the work of naval construction should be set in full operation; and the grass should be left to grow in the streets of a city whose treason to the country is less shameful than its treason to human nature.

Southern Trade.

Already have we evidence that the irrepressible energies of our people will create anew, if they cannot restore the Southern trade which has been so suddenly cut off by the civil strife that rages throughout the country. Having obtained possession of several important Southern ports, and among them New-Orleans, the President, but little more than two weeks since, issued his proclamation that the several Southern ports then held by the National forces would be opened for trade, and commence on the 1st of June proximo.

Immediately sailing craft of every description, and steamers, were put up for the ports thus to be opened, the great port of New-Orleans of course coming in for the principal share. Several sailing vessels with full and assorted cargoes have already departed for that port, and on Saturday last the steamer *Suwanee*, with provisions principally, took her departure from Philadelphia for the same destination. Yesterday the steamer *Blackstone*, with a full cargo and thirty-five passengers, sailed from this port for New-Orleans. The steamer *Roanoke* sails to-morrow, and on Saturday next she will be followed by the steamer *Marion*. Eight or ten sailing vessels are now up at this port for freight to New-Orleans; also four in Boston and five in Philadelphia, making in the aggregate some twenty sailing vessels and steamers now being dispatched with freight and passengers to the great Southern mart of trade and commerce.

In a small way, trade to the minor ports of Beaufort and Port Royal has also commenced. Soon, Mobile, Charleston and every other Southern port of importance will be open to our business enterprise, and we shall begin to see the solution of the interesting question, whether the influences of trade and commerce will have any effect on the obdurate Southern heart. We are inclined to believe that these influences will, in the end, prove more potent than that of arms. With overflowing stores at New-Orleans and other Southern ports, of everything that is needed by a destitute and suffering people in the back country, and they having wherewith to purchase what they need, it will be strange, indeed, if the white flag of commerce does not open the way for peace sooner and more surely than the red and bloody flag of war. The Southern people may refuse to trade at first, of what little they bring forward may be brought grudgingly, and with curses; but little by little, trade must work its way, and could we hold securely every outlet from the South, both by land and water, we might withdraw our armies, and leave necessity and the invitations of trade to work out the cause of the Union.

In any event, the trade of the South will pass into new hands and be carried on under a new *règime*. The steamer of yesterday from this port, carried out several young and enterprising business men, who propose to start afresh and cast their lot with the new destiny of New-Orleans, as it rises upon the ruins of secession. This steamer also took out the Custom-house officials who are to reorganize this branch of the Government business at the newly-opened port. It is like opening up a new country, and thus it will be with the South from this time forward. Pioneers will go by every vessel and rapidly work out of existence the victims of secession as a trading element. The North will lay its commercial grasp upon the South stronger than ever, and be prepared to hold it against domestic treason or foreign interference.

THE ENGLISH TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Our Washington correspondence of this morning states that it is understood the treaty recently concluded with the Mexican Government by the English Minister, Sir CHARLES WYCK, is the same as the *projet* of a treaty submitted by this functionary to the Mexican Congress, and rejected by that body on the 22d of November, 1861.

We give the text of that *projet* of a treaty, and though we cannot vouch that the treaty recently concluded with England is the same, there can be but little doubt but that taking advantage of Mexico's helpless condition, the English Minister *has* forced the Mexican Government to subscribe to similar provisions, and if so, their onerous character will preclude Mexico from ever fulfilling them, and then we shall have renewed denunciations of that country, fresh excuses for invasion, seizures, and other similar excesses. England virtually takes control of the Mexican custom-houses, and manages what little of commerce may be left to that country.

This British treaty, if it is as we suppose, is the worst feature that appears in Mexican affairs at present—worse even than the intervention of the French, for that affair will probably fall through entirely from its own weight. But after that has ended there will still be left this treaty to retard the pacification and prosperity of the country.

We are loth to credit the published and uncontradicted statement, that our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, has favored and even urged the success of the machinations of the English Minister in Mexico.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Message of Mr. LINCOLN, presented to Congress yesterday, illustrates the most engaging traits of the President's character. He is unwilling to take the noble installment of credit which the people accord him for his conduct of public affairs through this tremendous crisis, without also taking upon his broad shoulders the blame popularly accorded his Ministers. His generous intervention will ... alter the general verdict. The ... not venerate President LINCOLN the less, or respect CAMERON, MORGAN and the rest an atom the more.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH.

Social Aristocracy—Conversation with Rebels—Antagonism of Ideas—Conspiracy of Leaders—Delusions of North and South—Destruction of the Aristocracy Necessary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BERKSHIRES, April, 1862.

The object of my former letters on this subject was to show, *first*, that Slavery in the South, (as in all slave countries, throughout human history,) created an aristocracy; *secondly*, that this aristocracy exists not merely as to the blacks, but *among the whites*, and produced its greatest effect on them; and, *thirdly*, that this state of society is in direct antagonism to the Democracy, which is the basis of Northern society. I showed, by statistical facts, that the power, property and education of the South was in a comparatively few persons, and that four-fifths of the whites were, in fact, without power, and governed by the other fifth.

Let me give you one of three incidental illustrations which the war brings out. We have in Ohio thousands of prisoners, and in the hospitals hundreds of the rebel wounded. A lady who visits Camp Dennison, to comfort the suffering—whether friend or foe—relates to me many things said by the poor wounded prisoners. It seems that not one in ten of them know what they are fighting for, or have any heart in the war. One of them says: There we fout and fout, and what were we fouting for,—brother agin brother, fouting—*what do our big men care for us?*" Another says: "We had much better waited a little longer to see what would be done. Why didn't *they* wait? Why LINCOLN has done nothing 'gin the Constitution." These men are the "following" of the aristocracy—governed entirely by it.

But here comes another man—fiery, desperate and malicious. He calls all the Northern people "Abolitionists," and is ready to fight them, now and forever, with the intensity of hate which belongs only to the devils. *That* man, whether poor or rich, slaveholder or not, belongs to the aristocracy. He is intelligent. He knows what he is fighting for. He is fighting *for the existence of his order.* He sees that there is an antagonism of ideas between Freedom and Slavery, which nothing on earth can reconcile. He sees the power of numbers in the North increasing, without the possibility of any future resistance. He sees it restricting Slavery in the Territories. He sees it about to *denationalize* Slavery at the very moment when the South, by corrupting the Democratic Party, had apparently accomplished all its objects; at the very moment when the Supreme Court of the United States, bending its integrity to what seemed the National will, had made a decree whose effect was to nationalize Slavery. At that moment the people—the true people, still true to human rights—vindicated Freedom, and overturned, we trust forever, that vast fabric of political power which the Southern aristocracy had been half a century building up.

This was nothing to the poor whites of the South, who didn't belong to the aristocracy; but with what feelings do you think it was received by those who did? The construction they put upon it was right. You might as well expect to raise ancient Tyre from the submerging waves, or Rome, the Niobe of nations, to its ancient supremacy, as to restore the aristocracy of Slavery to its former power in the Government of the United States. What, then, remains of that proud class who had trampled both blacks and whites under their feet with impunity? Nothing but a Government of Freedom, or a separation from it. What would be the choice of TOOMBS, who threatened to call the roll of his slaves under Bunker Hill? Of RHETT and BENJAMIN, with their plantations of slaves? Of MASON, and HUNTER, and COBB, and YANCEY, and FLOYD, with their hatred of the North and their aspiring ambition? What would be the answer of thousands more, training in their company? They chose separation with the hazards of war, but *probably not believing war absolutely inevitable.* Would either of us, observing a patient ass crouching down to his master, and bending under his burden, expect him to spring up with the ferocity of a lion, only because we put a little more on his load? So had the South seen the unresisting patience of the North. We had submitted to put the seat of Government in a slave district. We had bought slave territory. We had gone to war with Mexico for slave States. We had added new slave States. We had kept a majority of all the men, in the administration of the Government, from slave States, having a minority of the people. In fine, the Government was administered as if Slavery was its only element, and slave power its only object.

This Pro-Slavery Administration finally culminated in two of the greatest enormities which ever signalized the pages of modern history—the Kansas frauds and the Dred Scott decision. I challenge any man, since the days of JEFFRIES, to find the equal of either. Yet in all this there was no resistance, no rebellion, no attempt to interrupt the process of the National Government. On the contrary, we are told and taught that Southern trade—the sale of tin-kettles, washtubs and spelling-books—was worth more than the sense of independence, or the security of human rights? Had not the South a right, after this, to doubt of war? Was not this a patience which rivaled that of the ass under his burden? If the North had, in 1820, 1832, and 1850, failed to exercise its power, or resist the usurpations of Slavery, could it be expected ever to do so?

But there have been delusions in both South and North, which are now apparent, and which history will recognize. It is a delusion in the North to suppose the coexistence of Free and Slave States possible for any great length of time; it is a delusion in the North to suppose an aristocracy will not fight for its existence to the last end; it is a delusion in the North to suppose that the aristocracy relates only to the blacks; it is a delusion in the North to suppose that the South is materially weakened by the blacks; it is a delusion in the North to suppose the poor whites of the South will side with the North against their own aristocracy; finally, it is a

[illegible] in the South to suppose that there [illegible] of pacification short of *utterly* [illegible] the *aristocracy of Slavery*—or, what is equivalent, putting it completely under the feet of the Government, by disfranchising all the rebels.

On the other hand, the delusions of the South have been quite as numerous, and far more injurious. It was a great delusion in the South to suppose that secession was possible without war; it was a great delusion in the South to suppose there was any *party* at the North able, if willing, to assist them after they had fired on the National flag. It was a monstrous delusion to suppose that Cotton was King; it was a delusion to suppose that the North had no idea but that of trade; it was a delusion to suppose any foreign nation had any interest in fighting for a Southern rebellion; it was a great delusion to suppose that Southern chivalry was superior to that of the North; it is a great delusion to suppose that when the Cavalier is pitted against the Puritan, the Cavalier will not go down in the battle. The spirit of CROMWELL's soldiers still lives—and lives to fight the last descendants of the STUARTS or the BOURBONS, wherever found on earth. The battle has been long—the battle may be long yet—but the order of castes, of Slavery, of haughty aristocracy built upon the wrongs and plunder of the human race, must go down in the long conflict of ideas, and the terrible combat of embattled hosts. There will be an aristocracy while the world lasts, but it will be that which God made—the Aristocracy of Work, of exalted Virtue, and of noble Genius.

The PACIFICATION of the South will be easy, if it is done right, and not otherwise. Since the Southern States, as States, are at war with the Government, all the *strongholds* of the South—such as the great railroad points and large cities—*must be held by military occupation*; next, the property of *open rebels* engaged in the war must be *confiscated*; thirdly, rebels must be disfranchised; fourthly, the State Governments must be reorganized by loyal citizens. This accomplishes three main things, viz.: 1. Security for the future. 2. The reorganization of the State Governments; and 3. The ultimate exile and disfranchisement of the leading and active members of the political aristocracy. In a short time, all commercial and agricultural operations will go on as usual. The *leaven* of rebellion will be destroyed; the causes of insurrection will cease, and the Union be restored.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Message to Congress from President Lincoln.

The Vote of Censure Against Ex-Secretary Cameron Deprecated.

Gratifying Responses to the Call of the Government for Troops.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The Speaker to-day laid before the House of Representatives the following Message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aims at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the Winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization, in the form of a treasonable provisional government, at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterward, all the roads and avenues to this City were obstructed, and the Capital was put into the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces which had been called out by the Government for the defence of Washington, were prevented from reaching the city, by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland.

There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies and processes, which Congress provided, I should let the Government fall into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it, with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity.

I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue-cutter should proceed to sea, to afford protection to the commercial marine, especially to the California treasure ships then on their way to this coast.

I also directed the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Boston to purchase, or charter, and arm as quickly as possible, five steamships for purposes of public defence.

I directed the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia to purchase, or charter, and arm an equal number for the same purpose.

I directed the Commandant at New-York to purchase, or charter, and arm an equal number.

I directed Commander GILLIS to purchase, or charter, and arm, and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commodore DUPONT, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the Capital.

I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter, of His Excellency, EDWIN D. MORGAN, the Governor of New-York, or in his absence, GEO. D. MORGAN, WM. M. EVARTS, R. M. BLATCHFORD, and MOSES H. GRINNELL, who were, by my directions, especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, to act for his Department in that crisis, in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defence.

On the same occasion I directed that Gov. MORGAN and ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, of the City of New-York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, SIMON CAMERON, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely reëstablished between the Cities of Washington and New-York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other.

On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two millions of dollars of public money to JOHN A. DIX, GEORGE OPDYKE and RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures for the defence and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon.

The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely through official agents only for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the seaboard cities, inland across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Northern lakes.

I believe that by these, and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law, to unofficial persons, was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirections occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overruled.

I recall these transactions now because my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month, which is in these words:

Resolved, That SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, by investing ALEXANDER CUMMINGS with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available; and by involving the Government in a rash number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. CAMERON. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the heads of the Departments who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured. It is due to Mr. CAMERON to say that, although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved nor suggested by himself, and that not only the President, but all the other heads of Departments, were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A movement to-day made by Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER's division of MCCLELLAN's Army, is reported to have been attended with complete success. It resulted in cutting off railroad communication with Richmond at a new and important point, and will undoubtedly add to the discomfiture of the enemy. The excitement concerning the Department of the Shenandoah having subsided, all eyes are again turned to Richmond, and stirring news from that quarter is momentarily expected. There is confidence in the ability of MCCLELLAN's army to overcome any and all obstacles it may encounter, and the fall of Richmond is considered only a question of a few days, perhaps hours.

The report of affairs at Corinth is also satisfactory. It is believed that Gen. HALLECK is fully prepared to meet the vaunting BEAUREGARD whenever and wherever he may be disposed to fight.

THE CAPITAL NOT THREATENED.

The *Intelligencer* of to-day, referring to the representations that the insurgents again menace the National Capital, says, besides creating a false alarm, they are unjust to the military dispositions the Government has made for the protection of this city, while their only effect abroad can be to produce a factitious impression, more complimentary to the military strength of the insurgents than the facts of the case can be held to warrant. The absurd rumors which find currency among idlers, *quid nuncs* and secession sympathizers have not disturbed the equanimity of the people of Washington.

The public will perhaps soon enough find out from the disposition made here, that there is not and has not been any such alarm concerning this city or its vicinity, as has been elsewhere imagined, and that the regiments called for are to be used properly, in view of successful operations by the grand armies in the field and to give them perfect efficiency.

THE RESPONSES TO THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The cheering responses from every quarter to the call of the President for more troops have produced the highest enthusiasm here to-day.

GENS. MCDOWELL AND ORD.

Major-Gens. MCDOWELL and ORD spent the day in the City, and after a protracted interview with the President and Secretary of War, returned to Fredericksburgh.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Tax bill occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. The cotton clause elicited lengthy debate, and Senators WILSON and FESSENDEN had a tilt over the propriety of licensing liquor-shops—the former reprehending the practice and the latter approving it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the House the message of the President recounting the circumstances under which at the beginning of the war it was deemed wise to intrust certain moneys to EDWIN D. MORGAN, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, R. M. BLATCHFORD, and other citizens of New-York, to be expended for naval and military supplies, was read. The President's assumption of the entire responsibility of the matter created considerable surprise among those who lately voted to censure Mr. CAMERON for his connection with it. Fifty thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

SERENADE TO GENERAL SIGEL.

A great concourse of citizens, including many Germans, waited upon Gen. SIGEL, at Willard's Hotel, this evening, to tender him a serenade. After the band had discoursed the National airs, and in response to loud calls, Gen. SIGEL appeared in citizen's dress on the stoop on Fourteenth-street, and spoke a few words. The burthen of his remarks was that he had come to Washington as a soldier to receive orders, and was ready to go whenever the cause of the Union called him. He paid a high tribute to the soldiers of the West, and urged the necessity of continued action in prosecuting the war against the rebellion, preferring, as he said, "A bad retreat to a good stand still." His earnest words were received by the crowd with tumultuous cheerings. He was followed by Gen. CARL SHURZ and Representatives LOVEJOY and WASHBURNE, who made brief and spirited speeches, and were loudly applauded. The demonstration being over, [illegible] rooms, where many visitors were introduced to him by Representatives HAIGHT and ODELL.

THE SEVENTH NOT ARRIVED.

Considerable disappointment is expressed here this evening at the non-arrival of the Seventh Regiment. Many persons gathered on the avenue to witness its entry into the city.

SOLDIERS' BODIES NOT TO BE EXHUMED.

Notice is given by the War Department that the further exhumation of bodies of deceased soldiers, in cases where public means of transportation would have to be relied on, cannot be permitted, and has been prohibited.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Navy Department will receive proposals until the 1st of June for raising the sunken vessels in Hampton Roads.

The following have been appointed Acting Masters' Mates, and ordered to New-York: Henry B. Francis, Benjamin F. Morris, John F. Lovejoy, Peter C. Asserton, Frederick Furbish, Charles Bostwick, George F. Benson, Oscar Wendell, John Sears and John H. Leviscott.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the House asking, if not incompatible with the public interests, to be furnished with copies of such correspondence as may have been received since the late message relative to the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by the Allied Powers, says it is not deemed expedient to comply with the request at the present time.

THE ENGLISH TREATY WITH MEXICO.

It is understood that the Treaty recently concluded with the Mexican Government by the English Minister, Sir CHARLES WYKE, is the same as that rejected by the Mexican Congress, Nov. 22, 1861, of which the following is the text:

CONVENTION

Between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Mexico for the settlement of various questions now pending between the two Governments.

Desirous of putting an end to the present suspension of diplomatic relations between the British Legation and the Government of Mexico, by an arrangement removing the cause of such suspension, and at the same time settling certain other questions in which the Government of Her Majesty and that of the Republic are mutually interested, they have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir CHARLES LENNOX WYKE, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mexico, Señor D. MANUEL MARIA DE ZAMACONA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The sum still remaining due to British subjects of the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca, as well as the $670,000 forcibly taken from the British Legation, in the month of November last, shall be repaid to the lawful owners thereof, by an assignment made for that purpose by the Mexican Government, corresponding to ten per cent. of the import duties, to be taken out of that portion of the additional duties commonly known under the denomination of *Mejoras Materiales*.

ARTICLE II.

The rate of interest due from the time when the money was taken to be paid on both these sums from the same fund shall be as follows, namely: 6 per cent. per annum on the $680,000, and 12 per cent. per annum on the remainder of the money due to British subjects from the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca.

ARTICLE III.

All treaties, conventions and agreements heretofore concluded between the two high contracting parties, shall remain binding in their totality on both parties in all affecting the British and Mexican interest; and the Supreme Decrees of the 14th of October, 1850, and 23d of January, 1857, do likewise remain in full force and vigor in all that concerns the London bondholders.

ARTICLE IV.

Such sums of money owing to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders as were in the hands of the Custom-house authorities at the time all payments were suspended by the law of the 17th of July last, shall be paid to the owners thereof, together with six per cent. interest thereon of the same fund, as is set apart for the Legation and Laguna Seca Claims, when those shall have been liquidated.

ARTICLE V.

Nothing contained in this Convention shall in any way interfere with the stipulations of other agreements or conventions, by which the goods imported in French vessels are free from contributing to British assignments, until the French Convention shall have been wholly paid off, as well as the arrears due on other claims as arranged with Admiral PENAUD, have also been liquidated, when the quota belonging to the British Convention bondholders shall be augmented, as agreed on, by two per cent. additional.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Consular agents and agents of bondholders at the different ports of the Republic shall be entitled to exact the production of all Custom-house books and papers as may have reference to their clients' interest, and to call for ships' manifests, bills of lading, and all other documents which for the above-named purpose they may consider necessary to examine.

Every month a statement of the duties incurred and of the liquidation of the assignments due to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders at each of the Custom-houses shall be delivered to the British Consul resident at the port, and in those places where there is no British Consul such statements shall be given to the agents of the respective funds, provided there be any such on the spot.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to insure with every certainty the fulfillment of the conditions contained in the preceding articles, the assignments made over to the British creditors shall henceforth be represented by certificates to be issued by the Ministry of Finance, according to the regulations which shall be framed by said Ministry, and no importer will be permitted in future to pay the duties on his cargo without at the same time paying said assignments, which shall not be paid in cash or in any other form except in the said certificates, under the penalty of a second payment of double the amount, one-half in certificates and the other in cash, which latter half shall be given to the informer of the fraud.

The Minister of Finance shall deliver a sufficient quantity of said certificates to the representatives of both classes of bondholders in Mexico, who shall be required to keep enough of them on hand, both in this City and the port, to enable the importer to obtain them with the facility required.

For greater security, these certificates must be signed by the representative of the aforesaid bondholders, as well as by the aforesaid agents, and after liquidation, they shall be remitted by the collectors of the maritime and frontier Custom-house directly to the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of enabling the Government to take due note thereof in forming the account current of the respective debts.

ARTICLE VIII.

The assignments of ten per cent. of the duties attended to in article I., for the purposes above specified, shall commence from the date of the signature of this Convention, and the assignments belonging to the London bondholders and to the Convention bondholders, secured to them by Article III., shall begin from the first day of January, 1862.

ARTICLE IX.

It is understood that the Mexican Government shall be free from the responsibility of a debtor to a creditor in so far as concerns any such sums as shall have been paid by them at the end of each month to the agents of the respective bondholders, whom a liquidation of the sums so paid and received is duly made out and signed by the authorities of the Custom-houses and agents of the ports.

ARTICLE X.

In settling with the other foreign creditors of the Republic, the difficulties to which the law of the 17th of July last has given rise, no advantage shall be accorded to them with regard to time as to which the payment of the assignments shall be renewed, nor as regards the control that they may have in the Custom-houses which shall not by the same be conceded to the British creditors.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within the space of six months.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Mexico, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1861. C. LENNOX WYKE.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFEAT OF BANKS—CAUSE OF IT—GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE UNION ARMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 26, 1862.

The news of Gen. BANKS' retreat from Strasburgh to Winchester was very depressing in Washington, and its effects were visible all day Saturday on the countenances of the people. But the announcement of yesterday, so fully confirmed this morning, that he had been attacked at Winchester and driven back to and across the Potomac, greatly intensified the public anxiety, creating for a few hours almost a panic—not for the safety of the Capital, but for the prosperity of the National cause. This state of things arose, in great part, from the *lack of information on the part of our people as to the strength of Gen. Banks' column*, and the recent military movements in the Shenandoah Valley. BANKS is a Major-General; but at the time he was attacked and driven back by 15,000 of the enemy under Gen. JACKSON, he had not over a Brigadier-General's command. He had been stripped of all his division, save the handful wherewith he effected his retreat to the Potomac.

It is not my place nor yours to explain why this was done. We know that when MCCLELLAN's campaign on the peninsula was disarranged, the reason assigned was that the reappearance of a strong rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley made it necessary to retain the army under BANKS and SHIELDS there. And this, in turn, necessitated the keeping of MCDOWELL in front of Washington. And, with this explanation, all further information to the public on this topic was prohibited by the rigid application of the censorship. When, therefore, the country read that Gen. BANKS had been overborne and driven pell-mell down the Shenandoah Valley, through Winchester, and across the Potomac, the alarm was great; for, in the language of the TIMES editorial of Sunday, the public believed he had "a large force"—a *corps d'armée*—under his command.

It was not allowed to your correspondents to say that BANKS had been deprived of nearly his entire army, against his earnest protest—nor that his friends, who had visited his camp and found him stripped of his men, and greatly dejected, had urged him to resign, which advice he had bravely and sturdily rejected—all this was contraband. But the enemy knew well enough how weak BANKS had become, whether the loyal people of the Union did or not, and the enemy were not slow to avail themselves of his weakness to make the late tremendous dash upon him. And the country, from the very ignorance it had been kept in, was the more frightened to learn that his army (!) had been beaten and driven across the Potomac.

But this simple statement is enough. The country has recovered from the shock, and JACKSON, we hope, will pay for his temerity by being captured before he can retrace his steps to Staunton. But is it not singular how sensitive the nation is to the slightest rebuff to any part of its army? Here, we have the first repulse for many weeks of active war. We have taken Fort Pulaski, Fort Jackson, New-Orleans, Newbern, Norfolk, the Navy-yard and Yorktown, and are hanging like a thunder-cloud over the Confederate Capital. Everywhere our columns press upon vital points of the rebellion, and to all reasonable minds it seems that the days of the dark conspiracy are numbered. But not all the cheer of so many and so great successes seems to have animated the country so much as this single reverse of BANKS' *brigade* has depressed it.

This should not be so. In all wars reverses will now and then befal the best leaders and the best cause. It is what we should look for; and whether we look for it or not, it is what will, nevertheless, most surely happen. Panic alarms over misfortunes are unmanly, and the people should try to educate themselves into a more steadfast faith in their Government, and a greater moral heroism to break the force and effect of occasional and inevitable reverses.

As the country was not allowed to know that BANKS was too weak to withstand a formidable attack at Strasburgh, or elsewhere in his department, I am doubtful if it is not contraband for me to assure you that he is now largely reinforced, and that every disposition has been made that is possible to capture JACKSON and his rebel army. Gen. BANKS has the sympathy and applause of every good citizen and soldier about Washington. YORK.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Good News!! Good News!!!

NEW-YORK WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.
ALL RUSHING TO WHITE'S,
(THE FAMOUS HATTER,) to get
HIS SPLENDID NEW STYLE,
"THE McCLELLAN HAT," JUST OUT.

What is true of the General may also be said of THE HAT.

'Tis the BEST to be found,
Tho' you search all around—
So do not delay, nor go out of your way,
'Tis only to be had at 216 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Jeff. Davis' Coachman will speak this EVENING in the Zion Baptist Church, in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts. Admittance 10 cents.

MARRIED.

BELLOWS—DELANO.—In this City, on Monday, May 26, by Rev. Peter Stryker, CHARLES BELLOWS to MARY ELLEN, daughter of C. Delano, all of this City.

FAWCETT—YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Fredk. Sill, GEORGE FAWCETT to MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mary Young, both of this City.

HUDSON—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. James Eells, HENRY H. HUDSON to MARY E., eldest daughter of Gerrit Smith.

HULL—KLINE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Price, JOHN HENRY HULL to GEORGIANA, third daughter of Leonard Kline, Esq.

WILBUR—ROSE.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William C. McGee, EDWARD R. WILBUR, of New-York City, to VIRGINIA, only daughter of Andrew W. Rose, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Monday, May 26, JULIET, eldest child of James M. H. and Rebecca Allen, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Darius Allen, No. 8 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 26, THOMAS S., son of John Q. A. and Almira E. Butler, aged 8 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 23 Debevoise-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 28th inst. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Allen, Mrs. EUNICE E. BROWN, wife of Hugh H. Brown, formerly of Providence, R. I., in the 68th year of her age.

BETTS.—In Litchfield, on Monday, May 19, of consumption, HENRY E. B. BETTS, aged 32 years.

CUTTER.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, at his residence, Major WM. W. CUTTER, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge.

FALLS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 27, THEODORE, youngest son of Mary F. and the late W. H. Falls, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 7 West 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GATES.—In the Douglas Hospital, Washington, on Monday, May 26, GEORGE C. GATES, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., from sickness contracted before Yorktown, aged 20 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

HUNTING.—In Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, WILLIAM W. HUNTING, formerly of New-York, aged 42 years.

Funeral will take place at Madison, on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ A. M.

MCCLURE.—On Sunday, May 25, of typhoid fever, Mr. JAMES S. MCCLURE, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., but for many years a resident and highly respected merchant of Beardstown, Ill.

PALMER.—On Sunday, May 25, at 3 o'clock A. M., after a short and severe illness, JANE, wife of John Palmer, aged 39 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, [illegible]

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, ANNA SMITH, daughter of J. Ogden and Angeline T. Smith, aged 15 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 23 Lafayette-av.

WESTERFIELD.—On Monday, May 26, after a short illness, DAVID H. WESTERFIELD, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 28th inst., at the residence of his mother, No. 475 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WILLS.—On Friday, April 11, in Elk Creek, Girard, Erie County, Penn., while on a visit to his brother, JOSIAH K. WILLS, youngest son of Jos. B. Wills, formerly of this City, in the 14th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 249.—May 27, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 250.—May 27, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 197.—May 27, 1862.
30, 49, 1, 17, 38, 21, 73, 42, 50, 58, 36, 65.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 236.—May 27, 1862.
32, 57, 64, 27, 38, 6, 13, 74, 55, 17, 58, 34, 4, 71.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great-est perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICERS AND MEN, ATTENTION.
READ THIS.

Messrs. METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in recommending to those afflicted with tender feet, your Patent METALLIC SOLES. I have derived great benefit from their use. Upon the march of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, from Annapolis to Washington, in April last, in which Regiment I then had command of Company G, my feet were badly abused. By the kindness of Maj. Patten, I obtained a pair which he was then using, and in the short space of one week, my feet were entirely cured.

I now consider them indispensable, and cheerfully, at your request, add my testimony to the many already in your possession.

I am, dear Sir, your ob't servant,
J. D. MORIARTY,
Maj. Commanding Second Fire Zouaves, Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPETY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:

The bark GEN. GREEN, 242 53-95ths tons burden, 97 feet 5 inches long, 24 feet 2 inches broad, 11 feet 6 inches deep; built at Camden, State of Maine, in 1843.

The schooner JOANNA WARD, 74 29-95ths tons burden, 62 feet 7 inches long, 6 feet 7 inches deep, billet head; built in Charleston in 1850.

The schooner MAJOR BARBOUR, American tonnage, 102 8-95ths tons; length, 90 feet 6 inches; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 5 feet 6 inches, built in New-Jersey in 1847.

E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

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ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
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THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER destroys Roaches.
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In bottles at 25c. and $1. Sold by LUZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

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Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.

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No. 919 BROADWAY, corner of 21st.-st.,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, Fine Crystal, cut and Engraved GLASSWARE, Kitchen FURNISHINGS. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, and No. 232 Bleecker-st.

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No. 919 BROADWAY, corner 21st.-st.,
Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets of FRENCH PORCELAIN and STONE CHINA, New Shapes and Designs of Decorations.
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New and Choice Patterns—Low Prices.
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TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL.—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

SOME PHYSICIANS RISE ABOVE PETTY prejudices. Such recommend DURNO'S SNUFF from its known efficacy.

"No rule without an exception," unless in the use of DURNO'S SNUFF for Catarrh, which cures everybody of that loathsome disease.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other anoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—REUNION OF THE Class of 42, at the ensuing Commencement, first Wednesday August. By request of Classmates.
A. BALLARD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL,
ENTITLED
LES MISERABLES.

The American copyright translation is published, and for sale this morning.

It appears in two styles, viz:
Large octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents;
And on superior paper, elegant cloth binding, $1.

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It is almost unnecessary for the publisher of this magnificent work to say anything in its favor.

The European and American journals have been teeming with items of curiosity, foreshadowing the advent of this masterpiece of French fiction.

The fabulous amount of [illegible] is reported as having been paid to the author for the copyright.

Machinery of the most gigantic [illegible] has been set at work in Europe to enhance its [illegible].

The French feuilletonists and critics have [illegible] every adjective in its praise.

Its appearance has been followed by a [illegible] in the literary world. Two enormous editions, of ten thousand copies each, were swept off within [illegible] of its publication, and telegraphic orders arriving from all parts of Europe remained unfilled.

It is the acknowledged literary event of the century. In the way of a novel, there is nothing grander in all the [illegible].

[illegible] are some of the sentiments that have been circulated about this great work, and the American reader will now have an opportunity of reading and judging for himself.

, Sold by booksellers everywhere, and mailed, post free, on receipt of the price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, [illegible]
No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., [illegible]

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS,
PRINCE ALBERT.

The June number of the
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
Is embellished with a splendid Portrait of Prince Albert, of England.

The number is also enriched with an interesting table of contents, with numerous articles with which the reader can hardly fail to be pleased.

BIBLE TRANSLATORS.

The May number of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is adorned with a beautiful tri-portrait of the Bible Translators into various languages of Western Asia—Dr. Goodell, Dr. Riggs, and Dr. Schauffler, Missionaries of the American Board.

The number is also enriched with an interesting table of contents and articles of varied character.

The patrons of literature will find in the ECLECTIC all which they can reasonably ask or expect, both of art and literature, and treasures worth preserving. Please send orders to the office, which, if paid in advance, secures a choice of beautiful engravings. Address
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PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.,
EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL.

Author of Woman and Her Diseases, and a Practical Treatise on the more obscure Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, has established a spacious private hospital, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of cases requiring operations, or prolonged dietetic treatment unattainable at hotels or boarding-houses. The diseases to which Dr. D. more especially confines his attention, are the more obscure affections of the pelvic viscera, deformities of lips and eyes, cataract, strabismus, or cross-eyes, &c. &c. Hernia or rupture, piles, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, cured without the knife or ligature. Over 300 cases of piles and rupture have been cured during the past ten years by Dr. DIXON'S improved process. In every case the patient must be seen and examined by Dr. DIXON.

Hobart Ford, Esq., Brooklyn; N. G. Bradford, late Cashier of the Bowery Bank; M. Livingston, Livingston, Kinkhead & Co., New-York; John Alexander Thomson, Monticello, N. Y.; Maurice Bernet, New-Orleans; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Andrew Shiner, Esq., Sheriff of Newton, N. J., and a great number of gentlemen in every part of the Union, have been under the care of Dr. DIXON for this distressing affection, and have kindly permitted reference to them.

KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

The SCALPEL, No. 45, Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Third Edition. Contents: Is it Proper to Limit the Increase of a Family? Moral and Physiological Questions; Influence of Tobacco in Producing Piles; Of Piles and Fistula in Producing Consumption; Evil Effects of Injections; The Nature of Urethral Stricture, with a new instrument for its radical cure; Loss of Virility in Young Married Persons; An Unsuspected Cause. 25 cents. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

The entire work, elegantly bound, lettered and indexed, in five large volumes of 500 pages each, may be had for $7. It is a great health library for the people.

Office hours for consultation at No. 42 5th-av., from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his Hospital and cannot be seen.

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE.
TO CAPTAINS ON RECRUITING SERVICE UNDER THE NEW LEVY.

The undersigned begs leave to offer the Union Barracks, East New-York, L. I., as the most suitable quarters for recruits in the State. Cars leave the South, Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes, for the grounds. Subsistence furnished immediately, on application to W. H. WALKER, Manager of Union Barracks, No. 54 Franklin-st., New-York.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

REGULAR ORDER, NO. 9.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, Tompkins Market, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, to proceed to Washington in compliance with the order of the Commander-in-Chief.

The uniforms, arms and equipments, complete, will be furnished at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, THIS DAY. Members will provide themselves with the following articles: Tin plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup, one extra pair thick soled shoes, two extra pairs woolen undershirts and drawers, three pairs woolen stockings, and towels.

By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME.
CHAS. M. CATLIN, Adjutant.

ATTENTION!—FREEMEN, AROUSE.—Wanted, for the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry Regiment, Enfant Perdus, 300 able-bodied men to complete the regiment, which is now doing active duty in Yorktown and Gloucester Point, Virginia, under the command of Col. Confort. The said Col. Confort is an officer of great experience, having been service in the French army for upwards of 19 years, and has also passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Headquarters No. 55 Franklin-st., New-York.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., BROOKLYN.—This Regiment is under marching orders for Washington. A few recruits will be accepted upon application to the Headquarters, Arsenal, Portland-av., or at the Recruiting Office, corner of Court and Joralemon sts. Uniform and equipments complete will be provided.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—The Engineer Corps of this regiment will receive recruits at their armory (over Centre Market), in order to form the Eighth Company. Men wishing to join can do so by calling at the armory between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By order of Col. MARTIN.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS will report to Governor's Island THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, to be mustered out. All knapsacks, haversacks and canteens must be turned in.
J. E. MACFARLAND, Lieut.-Col. Com'ding.

ATTENTION, MILITARY.—LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st., have on hand a large assortment, ready made, of marching boots, lace boots and leggins, at low prices.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SUITE OF UNIFORM of the Seventh Regiment, nearly new, in good order, and at a low price. Apply at No. 30 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

THE AUCTION SALE
Of the entire
STOCK OF ELEGANT FURNITURE
Of the late firm of
A. Bémbé & A. Kimbel,
No. 928 Broadway,
Will be continued,
TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE CONCERT PROJECTED BY THE members of the Seventh Regiment, which was to take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday Evening, is of necessity postponed, in consequence of the sudden march of the regiment.

The Concert will be given on the return of the regiment. Parties who may have purchased tickets, will have the money returned on application to the parties to whom they paid it.

The Veterans of the National Guard, to whom the matter was referred by the Committee on the departure, deem this the most politic course, under the circumstances, to secure to this noble and generous charity the aid which the members of the gallant Seventh contemplated. By order of Col. STEVENS.
ASHER TAYLOR, Adjutant.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth, or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

REST FOR THE WEARY.
Sleepy Hollow (CHAIR) much improved.
IMMEDIATE REPOSE ATTAINED.
Also, all varieties of Patent Chairs for comfort.
MANUFACTURED BY M. W. KING, AGENT.
Late of Broadway, now of No. 70 East Broadway.

NO EXCUSE FOR HAVING COLDS AND PAINS IN THE LIMBS, when a 25-cent. bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will afford you immediate relief. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, UNFINISHED STOCK, STORE FIXTURES, &c., By C. W. DAVENPORT, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 646 Broadway, (corner of Bleecker-st.,) the entire stock of elegant household furniture on said premises, consisting of CARVED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER FURNITURE. Also Lounges, Chairs, Cribs, Children's Bedsteads, &c. CARVED ROSEWOOD & WALNUT PARLOR SUITES, Etageres, Whatnots, Centre-tables, Canterburys, Secretaries, Bookcases, &c. DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE, including Carved Sideboards, Hall Stands, Hat Trees, Library Tables, Chairs, &c. Also, one rosewood piano-forte, one French china dinner set and china vases; also, unfinished stock, sofa and chair frames, hair, moss, springs, &c.; store fixtures, one Stearns & Marvin's safe, desks, carpeting, gas chandeliers, brackets, glass show-cases, awning frames, &c. By order of L. S. LAWRENCE, Assignee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Public Auction, with the entire elegant and costly arrangements of a first-class house, including VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, PIANO FORTE, &c., At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at [illegible] o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French China and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his new salesrooms, No. 158 BROADWAY, Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly-carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates, elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables, and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve. EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES MESSRS. N. THURSTON & SONS Will sell, through EDWARD SCHENCK, On FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a large stock of about 30 new and second-hand rosewood pianos and melodeons, from 6 to 7¼ octaves, all elegantly cased, of almost every pattern. The above are to be absolutely sold without reserve. N. THURSTON & SONS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a span of handsome long-tailed gray horses, 16 hands high, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound. Also, a light four-seat phæton, with top on back seat. Also, double harness.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats CITY OF BUFFALO and WESTERN METROPOLIS, with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Buffalo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.
E. M. GILBERT, HENRY KEEP, A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

LOCKWOOD, BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Nos. 29 Murray and 33 Warren sts. REGULAR SALE OF STRAW GOODS, COMPRISING LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS, BLOOMERS, UNIONS, ETC. ALSO, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, IN VARIETY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &C.— HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Special and peremptory sale of strictly first-class wines, liquors, segars, &c., to close the affairs of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, consisting of, viz.: Pale, gordon, golden and brown sherries, in demijohns and cases; ports, maderias, pale and dark brandies, rum, gin, whiskies, etc., including the balance of the shipments, in cases of one dozen each, of one of the oldest establishments in London, and sold in original packages. Also, Holland gin, in original cases; Cognac, ditto; turtle-soup champagnes, hocks, &c. Also, a very choice reserved stock, including about 30 magnums old Regina port, dozens; old white port, old pale sherry, 1836; old Cognac, 1836; one ullage octave, ditto, vin. 1795. Brandies and rum in bond, all of which are warranted strictly fine as represented. Also, an importation of fine grades of Havana segars, consisting of Regalia, Britannica, Concha, Londres, Millar Communes, Flor de Prensados, Operas, Trabucas, Media, Regalia Zarzuellas, &c., in Gaviota, Cervantes, El Quorro, Flor de Oritz, Antiguidad, Rio Sella and other favorite brands, in tenth boxes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ARTISTIC AND OTHER BRONZES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 35 East 25th-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved walnut sofas, arm and medallion back chairs in oil, library and card tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, made by Worcester; walnut extension table, richly carved black walnut buffet, Sienna marble top, dining chairs, oiled walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, hair and husk matresses; China, cut and glass ware; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen utensils, immdiately after which the parlor furniture, bronzes, &c., one set of ormolu and enamelled candelabras, time of Louis XIV; statuettes Commerce and Agriculture, bronze horse, stag, card receiver, gilt and enamelled mantel clock and mechanical lamps to match, Parian figures, oil paintings by old masters, &c. House will be open for visitors on Wednesday, 28th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SECOND AND LAST SALE OF CARARA marble, statuary and Italian works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, clocks, Bohemian glass and French China. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store, No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, executed in Florence, of which the catalogue will give full description; also, a new assortment of marble vases, tazzas, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be opened from the original packages, at the above store, and ready for examination, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 44th-st., an assortment of household furniture, &c., (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, &c.; chairs in two colored brocatel and crimson reps, mahogany extension table, marble-top sideboard with mirrors, satinwood, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, cribs, mirrors, dining-tables, mahogany dining-chairs in morocco, black walnut and iron hall-chairs, lace curtains, cornices, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c. Also, a small lot of kitchen utensils. Also, 16 oak and black walnut extension tables. Catalogues on Monday, 26th inst., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AMOS R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of Mr. Tunis Morrell, No. 113 Nassau-st. From the nursery and grounds of Mr. William C. Wilson, of Astoria and 14th-st., many of the rarest plants in this collection remarkable for size and flower, which will be a great addition to private nurseries, to which the attention is called as one-quarter usually will buy.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 1,600 cases of new and choice goods, direct from the manufacturers. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 825 Broadway.
GEO. W. HUNT, CHAS. W. NASH, } Proprietors.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.— Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen. The rooms are spacious and airy. References exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING—NO. 169 NINTH-STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find large and small rooms, with good board, by applying at the above number. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain board in a small family where few boarders will be taken. Apply at No. 74 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with first-class board; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 68 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, AN ELEgant suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor of first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 27 16th-st., near 5th-av., to single gentlemen, or to gentleman and wife. Also, a well-furnished room in fourth story.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private table, in a desirable location, with a first-class private family, No. 266 4th-av., southwest cor. 21st-st.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

NO. 13 WEST 24TH-STREET, OPPOSITE 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Eligible rooms to let, with or without board, to families and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to single gentlemen; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 268 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING—WESTCHESTER County, on the Sound, 2¾ miles above Harlem River. Location and apartments very superior; boating and stabling. A retired family will take two or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen of undoubted reference, willing to pay liberally. The place is first-class in every respect, fine grounds, gas, water, billiard-room; convenient to the City by boats and train at all hours. Address PRIVATE BOARD, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN OWNing a farm in a pleasant village in Connecticut will soon remove his family to spend the Summer; will return Oct. 1; one or two families would be accommodated on moderate terms; quiet neighborhood, delightful country, excellent accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to A. SMITH, No. 96 Chamber-st., or No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT NEWTOWN, CONN.—A FEW gentlemen and ladies, or families, can be accommodated with board, at a first-class hotel, for the Summer, or longer, on moderate terms; fine scenery, good fishing, and beautiful drives. For further particulars, apply to WM. CLARKE, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., or to W. J. DICK, Proprietor, at Newtown, Conn.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINgle rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed; fare by boat $3 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New Jersey. A large number of persons can be accommodated with board in private families, in attractive and healthy locations. Inquire at the office of the company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rented the Ocean House for the season, and will open it for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

The appointments of the house, which are unsurpassed by those of any watering-place hotel in the country, combined with the confidence which the undersigned flatter themselves they have gained during their long experience in the business, render it unnecessary to enter into details.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH would simply say that they intend to keep the Hotel in every respect first-class, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.

A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL, WEST POINT, WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, FOR THE SEASON.

The undersigned has to let a large furnished cottage, without board. WM. B. COZZENS.
WEST POINT, May 24, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIvate boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, is now open. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and others wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT LITTLE FARM OF 14 acres, good two-story house (9 rooms) and out-buildings, all in good order, abundance of fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c., (elevated and choice location,) 10 minutes' walk from church, school, Post-office, and dépôt Northern New-Jersey Railroad, 16 miles from City. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay; 120 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE at auction on the first day of July by the Administrators of Roswell Reed, deceased, to close the estate. For particulars see *Times* of Saturday.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED— The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TRY DUNLOP'S **SPLENDID ALE,** IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SMITH'S PATENT GORES FOR CONGRESS Boots, wholesale and retail, at No. 69 Gold-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, FOR SALE— Two miles from Lenox, Mass., on Lake Mackeenac, (a beautiful sheet of water.) The house is a large and handsome farm-house, quite new and well furnished. It is well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, being large and commodious. Out-buildings numerous and good. There are 55 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Lenox is chiefly a farming town, but the attractive scenery has made it the favorite retreat of genius, both native and foreign. This place kept as a fashionable boarding residence, would be constantly well filled with the best families. It is in the near vicinity of Aspinwall, Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, and many others. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.— FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN VILLA, IN 137TH-st., near Port Morris, East River; 16 rooms; large carriage-house; 13 lots of ground, fronting two streets; splendid elms on both fronts; house in first-rate order; garden abounding in strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, quinces, &c., all under cultivation; fine well spring water, &c. Price $8,500. Very little cash wanted. Suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house; easy of access, but eight minutes' walk east from 4th-av. station, fifteen minutes from Harlem ferry and 3d-av. Full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage, at Spuyten Duyvel, opposite King's Bridge, with outbuildings and thirteen acres of land; it is well shaded and commands a fine view. There are ten rooms, beside store-room and numerous pantries. There is a kitchen-range and furnace, and water is supplied in iron pipes. There is a variety and abundance of the choicest fruit. Seven minutes' time to Hudson River Railroad, and 1½ hours' drive to the City, over a fine road, two miles through the Central Park. Inquire at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHway-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 125th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 6th-av.; rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, with stabling, garden, and three to six acres of land, beautifully situated, fronting the water at Bergen Point, N. J., 33 minutes from the City, the residence of the late Sheriff Garrison. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BRICK house and grounds, fronting on the New-York bay, in Hudson County, New-Jersey. Can be had at a moderate rent. Possession immediate. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT EAGLEWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a house, nearly new, and about four acres of excellent land; a garden well stocked with fruit; delightful scenery, and all in good order. Price $4,000. Inquire of R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW CANAAN, Conn., house, barn, etc., (new) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells; beautiful location; 18 acres adjoining if wanted. Price $3,000. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Piano Rooms.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON the cross streets near the 6th and 8th avs., with modern improvements. Rent from $350 to $800. Also, several parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or of K. B. DALY, 101 Front-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 237 Thompson-st., about two hundred feet from the Washington Parade-ground. Rent from now till the 1st of May next $450. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. 594 Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED— "Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled, and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—At Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house is roomy, pleasantly located on high ground, surrounded by three-quarters of an acre under cultivation, with stable, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

TO LET AT LENOX, MASS.—A FURNISHED house, with an acre of ground, for eleven months from 1st of June next. Rent, $275. Apply to M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 32 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A TERM OF THREE to five years—a three-story, 25 feet front house, with a good sized back building attached, situated between 14th and 28th st., and 6th-av. and Irving-place, or Lexington-av. Address Box 1,581 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND FRAMES for sale extremely low for cash, much less than cost of importation. Sizes of plates 97x31, 118x37, 98x47, 88x45, 73x54, 66x57, 81x56, 56x63, 71x52, 66x55. Can be seen at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 466 Grand-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; understands all kinds of plain family sewing, or would do fine washing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 Macdougal-st., in the rear. Call at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid in an American family. Apply at No. 148 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. A young Scotch girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would go out by the week as dressmaker. Call at No. 220 Varick-st., near Carmine-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; or would take care of children from 3 to 4 years old; is a good plain sewer; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and sewer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country with a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a competent person as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, 54 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.— Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as above; or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Is willing to go to the country. Has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a neat and quick sewer; no objection to the country; has best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—SITuations wanted by two sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; the other is an excellent seamstress, and would be willing to make herself useful; if possible, would prefer to live together. Call at No. 194 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a Scotch Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the fruit store, No. 252 4th-st., corner of Thompson.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 789 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. —A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., below the 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A young girl, 16 years of age, desires a situation in the country with a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.; wages $4 to $5.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country: has good City reference. Apply at No. 461 Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a respectable English girl lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A respectable young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or to do the general housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 229 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at her present employers, 105 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 225 West 37th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, between 15 and 16 years of age, a situation to take care of children; is willing and obliging, and very kind to children; resides with her parents at No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, good soups, pastries, jellies, and all kinds of game; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objections to go a short distance in country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 Macdougal-st., in the rear. Call at the basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would go with a family to the country; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years and a half. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at No. 288 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, suitable woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing, or to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN PROTestant woman a situation as professed cook; has lived in some of the first families in England; has also good City references. Call at No. 45 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game, bread and biscuit. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 89 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 33 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family, and has no objection to assist in the washing, or would go a short distance in the country. Address to No. 112 West 14th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has lived in the best of families; understands all kinds of pastry, bread, soups and game; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 460 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; will assist with washing; is perfectly acquainted with, and can discharge the duties satisfactorily; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, in a small private family, or to do the work for two or three persons in a family. Call at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 171 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as cook in a first-class family; has good reference; to prevent trouble, will do no washing. Can be seen at No. 1 Washington-place, 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.— Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls, sisters, both in one house, one as first-class cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 [illegible]-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.— Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The chambermaid has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as most excellent cook and baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 270 East 9th-st., 3d floor; can be seen till suited.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Welsh woman as cook or laundress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 169 Allen-st., first floor in rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a neat, thorough girl, as good cook and laundress; German girl preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 8 West 37th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a respectable steady young woman, with a reference of five years from her last place, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in City or country—prefers the latter; knows her duties thoroughly; can make excellent bread. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl as plain cook and good washer and ironer; has the best of City references; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., first floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, an American, work by the day in private families or would take work home; understands her business thoroughly. Call on or address M. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, in a private family or first-class boarding-school; no objection to travel or the country; reference as to character and capability from her employer's, where she has lived many years. Can be seen or address, for this week, at her present employer's, No. 283 Madison-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, by a man and wife, who can produce the highest testimonials as to respectability. Apply at No. 97 West 24th-st., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing; would make herself generally useful; has the best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st.; between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, from the country, would do housework for a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. A note sent to WM. TATE, No. 580 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., stove store, will be attended to immediately.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Irish girl, to do general housework and make herself generally useful in a private family; is a first-rate embroiderer. Inquire at No. 704 Washington-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general housemaid in a small private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best reference. Call at No. 135 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— A respectable French woman desires a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands the business thoroughly; or would like to travel with a lady; can produce unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; prefers the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, washing and ironing; can give the best of reference as to capability; gentlemen's washing carefully attended to; also, family washing at the lowest terms. Call at No. 217 East 12th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress, in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable woman, as laundress; would cook also, if required; has the best references. Call at No. 307 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity sts., 2d floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.— A situation wanted in private family, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid; who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present place for three days at No. 11 West 21st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch Protestant woman as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of babes; seamstress or chamberwork; has no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as child's nurse. Is willing to travel. Reference given. Apply at 162 West 23d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; best of references. Apply at No. 198 West 37th-st.

A GOOD AND EFFICIENT NURSE, NOT seasick, wishes to engage with a family going to England, to take care of children during the voyage; no compensation required beyond the payment of her passage. Address Box No. 3,400 Post Office, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to ironing baby's robes; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four years and a half. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; understands perfectly the care of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference, and four years from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., front basement, near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady or children, or would do chamberwork; has the best references. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 109 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GERman Protestant, who speaks English well, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress or light chamberwork, &c.; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 98 St. Marks-place, 8th-st.; ring the small bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 158 3d-av., near 16th-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a Protestant American woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 15th-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. —A situation wanted, by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; the best of City reference. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. —Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Call at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A neat, active and tidy young girl wishes a situation as waitress or would go as chambermaid and nurse in a private family; has City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 43 Perry-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANted by a competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chamberwork and waiting, &c.; no objections to assist in a little washing and ironing, if required; no objections to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call or send to No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English—may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, (formerly at the Bible House,) on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—A YOUNG MAN FULLY qualified for his duties, desires a situation in City or country; understands making all kinds of Summer drinks; no objection to go any distance; would like a watering place, or any other respectable situation. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant, by a young man, thoroughly acquainted with double-entry, a quick accountant and writer, and who can give excellent City reference for integrity, &c. Moderate salary acceptable. Address A. J. D., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a young man; he understands the care of horses and is a good driver, and would take care of a garden and make himself useful about a small place; has good recommendations from his last place. Address A. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days, P. H., Box No. 202 *Times* office. The best of City reference given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man, with long and satisfactory references given, who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman and vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City and country references given. Address M. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to City or country; or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; can produce first-class reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is a good driver; has the best of references. Address C. M., Box No. 263 *Times* Office, or call at Bradley's livery stable, corner 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man, who understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good driver; is willing to make himself useful in city or country; good reference. Address D. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, American, wants a situation as foreman on some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Good City reference. Address H. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man, (small family;) has had many years' practical experience in this country; can give the best references as to character and capability. Address, or call on, P. H., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as gardener; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, trees and vines, the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has good reference from his last employer. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; understands the care of horses or other stock. Address B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN OF STRICTLY sober habits, and who can furnish good reference, wishes a situation as porter in a store. Address S. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A first-class waiter in a private family, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Address R. P. T., No. 718 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation, as waiter, in a private family; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the highest recommendations from the first families in town. A note addressed to J. M. C., Box No. 200 New-York *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced man, who can produce the best of recommendations from his last employer; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 871 Broadway, fourth story.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN Englishman, as waiter; good City references. Apply to PARK & TILFORD, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A PROTESTANT MAN and wife are anxious to find a situation in the country; the man as gardener, and would mind a horse, cow, &c.; the woman as cook, &c.; they are honest and respectable and have good recommendations. Address HELP, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A THOROUGH coachman and groom wanted; must be a Protestant single man, perfectly honest, industrious, temperate, and obliging, with the best of City recommendations to that effect; to drive both in country and City. Address, with name and reference, HARRISON, Box 263 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG UNmarried man, as coachman, to go in the country; one who can make himself generally useful. Address with particulars, wages, age, &c., B. J., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD GARDENer, unmarried, to go in the country; one who understands the care of horses; a permanent situation. Address B. J., Box 106 *Times* Office, stating age, wages, &c.

A MARRIED GARDENER WANTED—ONE that understands his business, and is willing to take charge of a horse and cow, for a country-seat; must come well recommended. Address P. O., Box No. 336, Newark, N. J.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st. Wages $3 a month.

A WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN as second waiter and to assist in the stable during the Summer months None need apply without unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 61 University-place between 9 and 11 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—ONE FROM 13 TO 16 YEARS of age, in a dry goods commission house; wages first year $50; must reside with his parents. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 3,290.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in a job printing-office, as compositor, and who desires to perfect his knowledge of jobbing. Apply at No. 311 John-st.

TO PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—WANTED, a fly-finisher at No. 245 West 28th-st., near the 9th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE **"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"** WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. **PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN** Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES FOR DOWNtown truck work. Address, stating age, size, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SIDE-SADDLE, small enough for a pony, 13 hands high. Address No. 49 Lafayette-place.

TO BAKERS.—THREE BAKER WAGONS made to order, for sale very cheap, by J. M. QUINBY & CO., No. 620 Broadway.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP. THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 47½ Broadway.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILERS save over 30 per cent. of the fuel required for the plain cylinder boilers, while they have all the advantages of strength, cheapness and simplicity of construction, convenience and safety in use, claimed for either. Send for a circular to H. BOARDMAN, No. 94 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED—A DOUBLE ENGINE, OF 3 OR 3½ inch cylinder, or the castings. Answers received from City or country. Address ENGINE, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE leather trunks, dress and bonnet trunks, leather and carpet bags, elegant Paris-made ladies' traveling and shopping bags. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The following order was entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1862, to wit: "It is ordered that the Receivers be, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, and as soon after the entry of this order as practicable, to pay out of the earnings of the said Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which may come into their hands, the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1861, and the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, falling due Sept. 1, 1861."
In pursuance of the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby give notice that the coupons referred to in said order will be paid on the surrender of the same at the Bank of North America in the City of New-York, on and after the 28th day of May, 1862. A. C. FLAGG, JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.
Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon,	James B. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place.
At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 28th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH. NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE! POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.
Cash Capital ... $500,000 00
Surplus ... 571,518 26
Assets ... 1,071,518 23
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 112 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I. O. PULVER is no longer in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and no debts of his contracting will be paid by them. A. BARMORE, President.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works; viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,
1,600 SADDLE-HORSES.
To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.
MARES EXCLUDED.
All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.
Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.
Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.
Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
500 HARNESS HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Proposals will be received at this office, until Thursday, 29th inst., 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of five hundred harness horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, well-trained, from six to eight years of age, not less than 15½ hands high; and will be subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number must be delivered in fifteen days from date of letting; and if any contractor fails to deliver the number agreed on in the time specified, the United States reserves the right to purchase in open market to make good the deficiency at the expense of the contractors. No bids will be received from any one bidder for more than two hundred horses. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the name of whom must accompany the proposal. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Horses," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:
250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.
250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck.
500 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.
Also,
25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to weigh 14 or more pounds to the side; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June.
Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. V. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—Proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said committee will please attend without further notice.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, CHARLES J. CHIPP, ISAAC DAYTON, } Committee on Taxes.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—NEARLY 300 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPTIONS of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class ... $160
Third-class ... 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, June 14.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin ... $75	Steerage ... $30
First cabin to London ... $80	Steerage to London ... $33
First cabin to Paris ... $85	Steerage to Paris ... $38
First cabin to Hamburg ... $85	Steerage to Hamburg ... $35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in First Cabin ... $95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin ... $30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAIN TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual.
C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't, Worcester.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger train leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY CASKS GUANO WILL BE sold for storage on May 30, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Avenue A and 22d and 23d sts. W. R. FINCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, May 30.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Reappearance of HERMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
The managers and directors of the French Benevolent Society of the ladies of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL Beg leave to announce that M. Hermann has, in the most generous manner, tendered their society a GRAND BENEFIT, On FRIDAY NIGHT, May 30. On this occasion M. HERMANN Will give one of his WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES, Which have for the last eight months, in all parts of the country, produced the greatest furore.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats ... $1 00
Admission ... 50
The sale of reserved seats will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, May 29, at the Academy of Music; Schirmer & Beers', No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, Wall-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MISS BATEMAN, THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE.
LAST NIGHT IN HER GREAT CHARACTER OF ROSA GREGORIO.
MISS BATEMAN'S engagement MUST CLOSE THIS WEEK, in consequence of the prior engagements of the house.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28,
Positively the last night of ROSA GREGORIO; or, THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.
Miss BATEMAN ... as ... ROSA GREGORIO
J. W. Wallack, jr. ... as ... Albert de Senneville
Edwin Adams ... as ... Antonio
T. De Walden ... as ... Gregorio
A. H. Davenport, A. D. Bradley. Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Hind.
On THURSDAY EVENING, THE BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Miss BATEMAN, for the last time in one of her great characters, Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. J. W. Wallack and the whole company.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY (To-night) BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES FISHER
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P. ... Mr. Blake
Graves ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart ... Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore ... Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount ... Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth ... Mr. Norton
Clara Douglass ... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin ... Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey ... Mrs. Sloan
THURSDAY— JOHN BULL.
FRIDAY—(Last Night) A ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
SATURDAY— MISS HENRIQUES' BENEFIT. TIME WORKS WONDERS.
The LOVE CHASE will shortly be repeated for the last time.

WALLACK'S.
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES Begs to inform her friends and the public that her FIRST BENEFIT Since her first appearance on the stage will take place on SATURDAY, May 31, On which occasion will be presented, for the first time here, Douglas Jerrold's five-act Comedy, TIME WORKS WONDERS, Cast to the entire strength of the splendid company.
Box book now open.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES FISHER, WEDNESDAY, May 28.
Last night of Bulwer's great Comedy, MONEY.
Box-book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Seventh week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS.
STELLA ... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. whose superb vocalization has created a complete FURORE OF ADMIRATION.
ANNETTI GALETTI, the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.
Mr. Peter Richings ... as ... Dr. Mathanasius.
New Scenery, Novel Mechanism, Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances, Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra.
The spectacle will be produced EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS
Will be given by the PUPILS OF THE COOPER UNION MUSIC CLASS, In the Large Hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS EVENING.
The following artists have kindly consented to assist:
MME. STOEPEL, THOS. WHITE.
MISS STOEPEL, JAS. A. JOHNSON,
MISS COLEMAN, F. EBEN.
GEO. BRISTOW, Conductor.
PETER COOPER, Esq., Treasurer.
Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 7¾ P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!:
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS—SECOND WEEK
THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-PLAYERS, Will continue their concerts EVERY EVENING this week, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.
A Grand Matinée SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT BABY-SHOW—TIME CHANGED.
Opens MONDAY, June 2, instead of Tuesday June 3. $1,000 distributed in premiums. The list is closed, as One Hundred of the most Beautiful Babies living are engaged, besides Twins, Triplets and Fat Babies.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING.
GREAT SWEEPSTAKES.
On THURSDAY, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Purse and stead of $800—mile heats, best three in five to wagons. James D. McMann names g. g. *Edward Eddy*; D. Peiffer names bl. m. *Sunnyside*; S. McLaughlin names s. m. *Widow Macree*. Cars will leave Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes, and South Ferry every hour. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING, WEDNESDAY, May 28. Purse, $100. Mile heats; best 3 in 5 to harness.
S. Crooks names s. g. *What Is It.*
S. McLaughlin names s. g. *Nimble Dick.*
D. Pfifer names b. g. *James Lynch.*
D. Tallman names s. m. *Gilt.*
H. Woodruff names s. m. *Lady Emma.*
Boats from James Slip every half hour; 34th-st. every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James Slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the Course. Fare reduced to ten cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING MATCH, FRIDAY, May 30, 1862. Purse $200. Double teams, mile heats; best 3 in 5.
H. Woodruff names *Bell* and *Alida.*
L. McLaughlin names *Plug* and *Pauline.*
D. Mace names *Hawk* and *Buzzard.*
D. Tallman names *Panic* and *Gilt.*
Boats from James Slip every half hour; 34th-st. every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James-Slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the course. Fare reduced to ten cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING, WEDNESDAY, May 28. Match $1,000. Mile heats; best 3 in 5 to wagon.
Hiram Woodruff names g. m. *Lady Suffolk.*
Daniel Pfifer names b. m. *Kitty Wink.*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 1 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK!
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA!
Romantic [illegible], with New Scenery, Music, &c. entitled [illegible] OF DRESDEN; [illegible]
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, [illegible] EVENING AT [illegible]
It will be produced [illegible] strength of the Company [illegible] a beautiful [illegible] vocalist, appears in a popular [illegible] each performance LITTLE BOBBY, [illegible] YEARS OLD, THE CHAMPION JIG DANCER of the world, will appear on the platform with Com. Nutt, and on the stage [illegible]
COMMODORE NUTT!
The smallest man of his age in the world. The [illegible] $30,000 NUTT! will be on exhibition at all hours, and at intervals [illegible] VARIETY OF INTERESTING PERFORMANCES, songs, dances, military drill, &c., &c. Also to be seen at all hours THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GREAT BABY-SHOW—TIME CHANGED.
Opens MONDAY, June 2, instead of TUESDAY, June 3. $2,000 distributed in premiums. The list is closed, as one hundred of the most beautiful babies living are engaged, beside twins, triplets and fat babies.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE TWO NEW PIECES.
FIRST TIME EVER PLAYED,
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
HALF A DOLLAR,
received with shouts of applause,
AND THE BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE, THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE,
NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY,
including the GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE OF THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, IN THE ELFIN BOWER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager ... Fox.
PETER THE GREAT.
THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
THE PEEP O' NIGHT BOYS.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY,
A GRAND MUSICAL COMMEMORATION OF TOM MOORE'S BIRTHDAY,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
(WEDNESDAY,) May 28, 1862.
GUSTAVUS GEARY
Has the honor of announcing that he has made arrangements to give the above interesting MUSICAL DEMONSTRATION, In Commemoration of the EIGHTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the BIRTHDAY OF TOM MOORE. When several of his beautiful Lyrics and Gems of his world-renowned IRISH MELODIES Will be performed by a number of the BEST ARTISTS OF NEW-YORK.
Admission, Fifty Cents; Tickets to admit three, One Dollar. Seats secured at the Hall without extra charge. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock.

RAREY, THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER.
HIS ONLY SERIES OF EXHIBITIONS IN THIS CITY DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.
HIS SECOND ENTERTAINMENT, COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, May 29.
HOW TO BREAK IN AND TAME THE WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSES.
A PERFECTLY UNBROKEN COLT
Previous to his first entertainment, WILL TAKE ON THIS OCCASION HIS SECOND LESSON.
Price of tickets, 50 cents; reserved, 25 cents extra; reserved seats on the platform, $2 each. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway; Sibell's, Wall-st., and the principal hotels.
At particular request, MR. J. S. RAREY Will give ONE GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1 O'CLOCK, Positively his last appearance in New-York.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. PLATT, Plaintiff, against RICHARD L. HUGHES, Theodore Evans, Jane R. Dempsey and John Dempsey, her husband; Moses Chamberlain, Alexander McMullen, James N. Wood, Henry J. Howland, Jacob Dietz, Frederick Eppensteiner, James F. Kenney, William Fitzpatrick, Christopher Shi[illegible], James Cooper, John M. Patterson, James Scott, Wilson D. Reed, George R. Thompson, Henry D. Ranney, defendants.—Summons—For Relief in Mortgage Case.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1862.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the twelfth (12th) day of May, 1862.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my21-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JONATHAN HATFIELD vs. ALEXANDER MELVILLE, William Paul, Maria J. Dennett, Elizabeth S. Sanderson, John Robertson and Ryner S. Van Wyck, Cornelius R. Van Wyck and Henrietta Dubois, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of Richard C. Van Wyck, deceased.—The people of the State of New-York.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 19, 1862.
HOFFMAN & PIRSSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my21-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 227 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
my28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 56 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

companies of the Maryland First, two companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, two companies Ira Harris Guard, two pieces artillery of Capt. KNAP'S Battery, and Capt. MAPES' Pioneer Corps of fifty men. One gun which was carried off the field and brought to within a few miles of Winchester, was abandoned not necessarily, and was captured by the enemy before the following morning.

A considerable number of the Maryland Regiment have come in.

SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

At 1 o'clock Saturday morning, I was awaked to make preparations for immediate retreat. The remnant saved from the battle at Front Royal had retreated upon the road which connects Strasburgh with Front Royal, and the enemy were known to be in close pursuit.

Their movement, too, seemed evidently intended to cut off our connection with Winchester, and we saw, very naturally, before us the prospect of an enemy (Ewell) in our front, while JACKSON, whom we had known to be behind us near Harrisonburgh, seemed more than probably intending to push upon us in our rear, placing us between two fires, each doubtless larger than the little command which remained to Gen. BANKS, after the withdrawal of so large a portion of it to reinforce other *less exposed* divisions of the army.

We soon learned that the forces of EWELL were on the road upon which we were retreating, and in front of us. But we moved on, and had proceeded three miles beyond Strasburgh, had crossed Cedar Creek Bridge, and ascended the hill beyond. A consternation seemed to have been created ahead of us, indicated by the return of sutlers, teamsters and servants, frightened themselves, and giving warning to others to look out for the shells which would immediately be bursting over our heads. There was for a few moments a rush of men, mounted and dismounted, back upon the road and through the fields, as if they had already seen large numbers of the enemy. Everything seemed to indicate an immediate battle. The soldiers received the intelligence with a shout and with animated faces.

Orders to halt, right face, were immediately shouted from the head of the column, and repeated all the way down to the other end. In a moment all were ordered to take off their knapsacks, which were immediately stacked up by the roadside, and guards were appointed over them. All were ordered forward at once, and the men, though ordered to march, moved almost at the speed of double-quick.

Presently Gen. WILLIAMS, who had not yet left Strasburgh, came riding rapidly with his Staff to the head of the column, and the soldiers raised a hearty cheer as he passed, which continued up the column as he advanced to the front. Gen. BANKS soon followed, and was greeted with similar manifestations of pleasure and confidence in their commander.

We followed closely, and the road was filled with wagons, some broken down, others with the mules cut suddenly away, and all deserted by their drivers, who had taken fright on the appearance of a few of the enemy's cavalry, and fled in a miniature Bull Run stampede.

The infantry were kept somewhat in the rear until the General and his body guard had advanced to ascertain the position of the enemy, and the space between was filled with the baggage-wagons, which were being repossessed by their timorous possessors, under the inspiring influence of the Wagon Master's whip, who, enraged at their cowardly rout, was driving them back with most unmerciful lashes to their deserted charges. Men were now seen flocking back, and the baggage-train was again supplied with teamsters.

On again we moved, into and through Middletown, and when we reached Newtown, eight miles from Winchester, numbers of the enemy's cavalry were seen, and we marched into the village, and into a small grove at the furthest end of the town, in which several of the enemy were seen as soon as we arrived in sight. Forty of our soldiers had been captured in the town only a few hours before our arrival, with a small quantity of baggage. Most of the captured were sick.

One of them who was killed—DAVID DICKERSON was his name, I think—was of Company B, Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment. I saw a lady who was with him immediately after he was shot. He asked for a paper, wrote upon it his name and regiment, and wished that his family should be informed of his death.

Two of the rebel cavalry had been in the town in the morning, and a man who had come in from the Front Royal Road stated that a large force of infantry were but a few miles away. We passed through, however, without meeting them, and on to Winchester and encamped.

The other end of our column encountered the force which was to have been sent to attack our rear. First the Zouaves d'Afrique, body-guard of Gen. BANKS, had been stationed in the rear to burn the bridge across Meadow Creek, three miles from Strasburgh, after all had passed except the cavalry, under Gen. HATCH, who was yet to come up, and would ford the river. While they were besmearing the bridge with tar, unsuspecting any danger, the enemy charged down upon them from the mountain on the left, cutting them up in a most unmerciful manner, and capturing all of them except five.

The rapid flight of cavalry caused a great panic among the teamsters, who fled from their wagons. The rebel cavalry came up, and more than a hundred wagons were taken possession of by the enemy.

The cavalry, which were behind, have suffered much more than I am able now definitely to speak of. They were ordered at daylight, when the infantry and artillery and baggage had started toward Winchester, to make a reconnoissance to Woodstock to see if anything could be learned of the anticipated attack in the rear. They were cut off by the cavalry of the enemy, and unable to return. Maj. COLLINS is among the captured, and Maj. SAWYER, whose horse fell under him and injured his foot, made good his escape with no further injury.

The loss in the cavalry it is impossible to state at present with any accuracy. After wandering through the roads and forests, they arrived in Winchester by midnight, and the remnant of them were on hand next day.

SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

After a long and anxious day's march I retired to rest in the town of Winchester. By daybreak upon the following morning, the voices of cannon and the rattle of musketry, coming in through my open window, brought me suddenly to the consciousness that another day must be broken of its peaceful quiet by the fierce and unnatural pursuits of war. I listened to the sounds and saw the smoke which rose from the hills, but three miles distant. During breakfast I heard the tramping of horses upon the road, and the heavy rolling of artillery over the pavements. Certainly, I thought, there can be no haste; we shall not be compelled to leave Winchester.

Presently there was a commotion, a sobbing among the women, and a running to and fro, which brought me to my feet in time to find our forces were started on a hasty retreat; and, as I saw flames rising from the burning buildings not far off, and heavy volumes of smoke roll upward from them, I began to realize that we were to abandon Winchester. The enemy were in the other end of the town, as the rattle and echo of the musketry up the streets and between the houses most plainly indicated. All the streets were in commotion. Cavalry were rushing disorderly away, and infantry, frightened by the rapidity of their mounted companions, were in consternation. All were trying to escape faster than their neighbors, dreading most of all to be the last.

Presently the enemy's cannon boomed in the rear, and a small cloud of smoke in the sky suddenly appearing, and then dissolving, showed where the ball had exploded. Some shells fell among our men, and the panic was quite general for a short time. Guns, knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, bayonets and bayonet-cases lay scattered upon the ground in great confusion, thrown away by the panic-stricken soldiers. But this confusion and disorder were not of long duration.

Gen. BANKS, riding continually among the men, addressing them kindly and firmly, shamed them to a consideration of their unbefitting consternation. At length, stationing himself and Staff, with several others, across a field through which the soldiers were rapidly fleeing, the men were ordered to stop their flight, were formed into line, and made to march on in a soldier-like manner.

What occurred in the extreme rear of the column I am unable to state with confidence. Col. DONNELLY, acting Brigadier-General, the fate of one of whose regiments—the First Maryland—has been already stated, with two of his regiments—the Twenty-eighth New-York and Fifth Connecticut—is reported, and on good authority, as captured. During the fight, which continued for two hours before the retreat from Winchester, the brigade behaved admirably, and repulsed the enemy, but being outflanked by superior numbers, was compelled to withdraw. Our forces—DONNELLY'S brigade on the left, and GORDON'S upon the right—were in position along a gorge between two hills.

The Second Massachusetts was firing upon the enemy from behind a stone wall, when being opened upon by an enfilading fire from the enemy who had come upon our flank, they had to escape from them, coming as they were in vastly superior numbers.

At one point the enemy came up in a large hollow square, single file upon the front and back, and double file upon either side. Marching up thus to within a certain distance, they were ordered to halt, to fix bayonets and charge, which they did in good order.

Col. GORDON and Staff are safe; also Gen. WILLIAMS and Staff. While retreating through Winchester, women from the houses opened fire of pistols upon our soldiers and killed a great many of them.

Lieut.-Col. BROWN, Twenty-eighth New-York, is said to have been killed; Col. KNIPE, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, wounded and taken prisoner; Col. MALLON, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, killed, and many others.

The column retreated, after the slight panic to which I have alluded, in good order, pursued by the enemy beyond Martinsburgh. The baggage train proceeded as far as the Potomac, and many of the teams had been conveyed across upon ferry-boats this morning.—*World.*

THE TENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, May 27.

A private dispatch from the Tenth Regiment, Eaton's Division, says that regiment is across the river, in Maryland, at Williamsport. The officers are all safe. Fifty men are missing.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT SAFE.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, May 27.

R. P. Andrews, Surveyor, &c., New-York:

Insert in the papers a contradiction of the report that the Seventy-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers has been cut to pieces. The regiment has not been in action, and is in good condition.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Colonel Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers.

THE CALL FOR MILITIA VOLUNTEERS.

Our City Regiments Furnished with Red Tape Instead of Uniforms.

In response to the call for Militia regiments, to report immediately at Washington, the armories of the Seventy-first, Eighth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and other City regiments were crowded, yesterday, with members and proffered recruits, anxious to meet the requirements of the Government in its hour of need. At least the four regiments named could have left for the seat of war last night, had not red tape intervened. The State authorities had done all in their power, and in connection with the United States officials, had issued the necessary arms, ammunition, equipments and rations, but the uniforms and clothing which had been promised were not forthcoming. In vain did the State authorities and the commandants of the several regiments represent what had been done, and their readiness to go immediately upon being uniformed. U. S. Assistant Quartermaster-General VINTON was inexorable. He stated that his orders were positive to issue no uniforms until all those receiving them had been mustered into the service of the United States. He could not recognize even the order of his superior officer, Major-Gen. MORGAN, commanding this Department. Even if the enemy were within five miles of Washington, and the troops could succor the Capital, and could not do it without these uniforms, he could not furnish them. He peremptorily refused to disobey instructions.

The consequence was that the armories were crowded with the expectant militia all day. The arms, equipments, &c., were received in due time and distributed; but in vain did the men wait for their uniforms. Few knew the cause, and all were disappointed.

Meanwhile, through some arrangement, there were 5,000 uniforms ordered to supply the Massachusetts contingent, and 3,000 for the Maine militia—all to be taken from this City, while our troops stood waiting—bound hand and foot and body in the inextricable coils of red tape. The Seventh Regiment went in their own uniforms, and were therefore unaffected by this position of the Assistant Quartermaster-General. The others must therefore wait until they can be duly mustered into service, which will be done at the rate of from one to two regiments per day—those furnishing the largest numbers will be uniformed first. There have been in all, thirteen regiments ordered out from this vicinity, viz: The Seventh, Eleventh, Seventy-first, Eighth, Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh under the first order, and the Twenty-eighth, Nineteenth, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh and Sixty-ninth under an order issued yesterday. The State authorities have uniforms for one regiment which will be issued to-day

REGIMENTS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON FORTHWITH.

The following order from the State Adjutant-General was received in this City last evening:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 137.—The commandants of the several regiments of National Guard which have been ordered to proceed to Washington, or to hold themselves in readiness so to do, will at once cause to be prepared and presented at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, rolls of their several companies preparatory to muster. There must be no delay in complying with this order. Major-Gens. SANDFORD and DURYEA are charged with the promulgation of this order to the regiments in their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

MOVEMENT OF REGULARS.

An order from the War Department was received yesterday by Gen. HARVEY BROWNE, calling for soldiers for the protection of the Capital. Accordingly a detachment of well drilled recruits was immediately dispatched from Governor's Island, accompanied by officers. The men were wild with excitement, and shouted themselves hoarse going off.

LATER.—All the regular infantry at Fort Hamilton that remained after the detachments sent on Monday, have left for the National Capital, accompanied by the Fifth New-York Artillery. Capt. DALLAS of the Twelfth Infantry, received orders last evening to leave. The number of these troops is not to be published at present.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

RECRUITING AND PREPARATIONS FOR SERVICE.

In conformity to the Special Order No. 132, issued by Adj.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment is making hurried, yet complete arrangements for immediate and active service. This regiment, it will be remembered, was among the first which responded to the first call of the President, and which, under Col. CORCORAN, built the superb fortifications which protect the National Capital, and guard it on every side. Afterward, at Bull Run, although their time of enlistment had expired, the Sixty-ninth fought gallantly, and with results disastrous to the enemy, as well as terrible to themselves. Their Colonel, the noble CORCORAN, was taken prisoner, and even yet languishes in a Southern jail. The regiment came home under command of its senior Captain, and was turned over to Maj. BAGLEY—the Lieutenant-Colonel, NUGENT, having been assigned the command of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

After a rest of nearly a year, the old Sixty-ninth is again called for, and right nobly does it respond. On Monday night, at a meeting of the officers, presided over by Major BAGLEY, they unanimously resolved to go to the National capital, or anywhere else where their services may be required by the perils of their country.

Yesterday, in pursuance of company and regimental recruiting notices, the Armory and the various headquarters were thronged by men anxious and eager to enroll themselves in the ranks of a regiment whose past is so full of heroism, and whose future will not be shamed by any conduct of men so brave.

A meeting of the officers was held at the Armory yesterday noon, and requisitions were made for blankets, and such like—to a limited extent, however, as the members are comparatively well supplied already. Had they followed the example of some of their brethren at the battle of Bull Run, they would not now be obliged to ask for new muskets; but as it is, being supplied with the old style, they think it would be no more than fair for them to have an entire supply of the last and best pattern.

The command of the regiment is as follows:

Major, JAMES BAGLEY; Adjutant, Murphy; Quartermaster, Tully; Surgeon, Johnson; Chaplain, Father Mooney.

Each company will number about one hundred men, and are arranged and officered as follows:

Co. A—Captain, Thos. Kelly; First Lieutenant, Swain; Second Lieutenant, Sullivan; Third Lieutenant, Faby.

Co. B—Captain, Lynch; First Lieutenant, Murphy; Second Lieutenant, Burns; Third Lieutenant, Rogers.

Co. C—Captain, O'Keefe; First Lieutenant, Ryan; Second Lieutenant, Connor; Third Lieutenant, Rowan.

Co. D—Captain, Clarke; First Lieutenant, Fay; Second Lieutenant, Boyle; Third Lieutenant, McGuire.

Co. E—Captain, Demsey; First Lieutenant, Bagley, (prisoner;) Second Lieutenant, Duane; Third Lieutenant, Reid.

Co. F—Captain, Breslin; First Lieutenant, Duffy; Second Lieutenant, Breslin; Third Lieutenant, Duffy.

Co. G—Captain, McCrann; First Lieutenant, Campbell; Second Lieutenant; Quinn; Third Lieutenant, Phibbs.

Co. H—Captain, Butler; First Lieutenant, Wheppley; Second Lieutenant, Gannon, (prisoner.)

Co. J—First Lieutenant, Coonan; Second Lieutenant, Canton; Third Lieutenant, Fogerty.

Co. K—(Troop of lancers who may not be needed on the present service,) Lieut. Dalton.

There is also a company of Engineers, 33 in number, under command of Capt. KIRKER.

The regiment will undoubtedly number 900 to 1,000 effective men. Should their uniforms be supplied, they will be ready to take up the line of march to-day, if such order shall be issued by Col. BURNS, who, it is understood, said that the order would be given.

The officers and men are not only willing but desirous to go, and there is no doubt but they will render as good service as they did before, and reflect as much credit upon the State and City of New-York, as when under their old Colonel they rallied a third time to charge their rebel enemy.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Pursuant to an order issued by Col. MONROE, the commandant of this regiment, rolls were opened at the various company rooms in the armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, at an early hour yesterday morning. Volunteers came forward quite rapidly, and in a short time a goodly number had been enrolled. Intense enthusiasm was manifested by those eager to join this regiment, and no doubt ere this the full complement of men have been obtained, and everything in readiness for departure. The marching orders were published in yesterday's TIMES.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The headquarters of this regiment, situated at No. 894 Broadway, was crowded the whole of yesterday by eager and enthusiastic men anxious to join the ranks of the regiment, in order to march to the defence of our threatened Capital. Recruits poured in thick and fast, keeping the recruiting officer busy in enrolling and swearing in the men. So active have been the officers in command, that by this time the regiment will be ready to start for Washington. Annexed is the order regulating the departure:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

REGULAR ORDER, No. 9.—This Regiment will assemble at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Tompkins Market, on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock to proceed to Washington, in compliance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The uniforms, arms and equipments, complete, will be furnished at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, this day. Members will provide themselves with the following articles: Tin plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup, one extra pair thick-soled shoes, two extra pair woolen undershirts and drawers, three pair woolen stockings, and towels. By order of

Col. CHARLES ROOME.
CHARLES M. CAYLIN, Adjutant.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. MAIDHOFF, has long been anxious to see active service. Last year it offered its services to the Government, but was not accepted At last, to the great joy of the whole command, it has been afforded a chance to serve its country, as will be seen by the subjoined orders, issued yesterday by Col. MAIDHOFF:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
WASHINGTON RIFLES,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, No. 37.—In compliance with Special Orders, No. 130, under date of May 26th, from State Headquarters, this regiment will proceed to Washington to-morrow, the 28th inst.

The members will assemble for that purpose, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Christy and Delancey streets, at 2 o'clock P. M., on that date, in fatigue dress, with knapsacks, overcoats, haversacks, canteens, and blankets. Overcoats strapped on top, and blankets suspended from the knapsack. Each man will provide himself with suitable underclothing, an extra pair of boots or shoes, spoon, knife, and fork, and will be provided at the Armory with blankets, haversacks, canteens, &c.

Each officer will be allowed a small trunk, which must be marked distinctly, and left at the Armory before 1 o'clock. They should be marked with the name of the owner and the letter of his company.

Each man will provide himself with one day's rations.

Line will be formed at 4 o'clock precisely in Second-avenue, right on Fourth-street.

Band and Field Music will report to the Adjutant in time for formation.

Quartermaster MEYER is hereby directed to take charge of all the baggage, and have it safely forwarded from the Armory. By order of

J. MAIDHOFF, Colonel.
F. VILMAR, Adjutant.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENCE GUARD,
TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—Pursuant to Special Order No. 134, from the Commander-in-Chief, calling upon this command to proceed forthwith to Washington, commandants of companies are directed to report their several companies to the standard number, using every exertion to report their commands complete at the earliest possible moment. Members of the command, unable from business or other ties, to accompany the regiment, are required to furnish substitutes.

Commandants of companies are directed to report daily to the Colonel, at headquarters, at 5 o'clock, P. M. They will also make immediate requisition upon Quartermaster BANKS for necessary uniforms, arms and equipments.

Officers are directed to drill their respective commands daily.

The non-commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of Col. W. G. WARD.
Lieut. GEORGE A. HILTON, Acting Adjutant.

A few recruits will be taken on application at the company armories, Mercer House and Jefferson Market.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The following order was issued last evening:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—That portion of General Order No. 11, which relates to the departure of the regiment, is hereby countermanded.

The regiment will depart to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 28th inst.

Line will be formed on Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Drum Corps and Non-Commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant at 4½ o'clock P. M., on the Parade ground.

Commandants of Companies are directed to assemble their respective commands at the Armory at 9 o'clock A. M., and to have correct lists of the names and ages of the men, preparatory to making muster rolls, blanks of which will be in readiness at that hour. By order of Col. S. M. VARIAN.

D. B. KEELER, Adjutant.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS.

Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, of the above gallant regiment, now doing duty at Beaufort, S. C., has offered to the Secretary of War to form a second battalion of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. Should the offer be accepted, the battalion will be organized under the command of Capt. JOSEPH LAING, of the above corps, who will also be assisted by Capt. R. T. SHILLINGLAW. Both of these officers have seen active service, and were badly wounded at Bull Run. Col. FARNSWORTH has won honor in Mexico, as well as in the present war.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. MARTIN, is making the most strenuous exertions to be enabled to leave the City to-day. Arms and equipments were received by the regiment yesterday, and were at once distributed among the men. Owing to the want of uniforms, the men were not enabled to leave last night, but as the orders for departure have not been countermanded, it will probably leave to-day.

ANOTHER REGIMENT TENDERED.

At the meeting of the First Regiment, Phœnix Brigade, held on the evening of May 27, the following resolution was proposed, and unanimously adopted:

That this regiment tender its services to the United States Government, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Union, and for the restoration of the laws.

Extract from the minutes.
Col. MATTHEW MURPHY, Chairman.
Lieut. P. H. DOYLE, Secretary.

Military Matters in Brooklyn.

Recruiting was briskly kept up all day yesterday at the different armories and depôts opened for the purpose. The regiments under orders are now nearly filled to the maximum number, and the only delay in getting off will be occasioned by the formalities required by the United States officers before clothing and accoutrements can be drawn. A requisition was made yesterday for clothing for the Thirteenth Regiment, but the Quartermaster was informed that nothing could be issued until the regiment was mustered into the service. A dispatch was immediately sent to the Secretary of War to have the tape strings untied so that the moving of the corps could be facilitated, but up to a late hour last night no response had been received. But for this delay in the issuing of clothing, the regiment would have got off to-day, but, as it is, it will not get off before Friday. The Thirteenth is running over full, and can be off within twenty-four hours after receiving clothing.

Although the Twenty-third Regiment was not included in the order of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, (printed elsewhere,) yet the officers engaged in getting up this regiment are recruiting as fast as possible, expecting to be ordered away as soon as ready.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment is nearly full, and could have been got off to-day, but labors under the same disadvantages as to clothing, as the Thirteenth, and therefore will not leave before Friday.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This is one of the new regiments created under the new militia law of the State. The headquarters are at the Odeon, in the Eastern District, and the field officers are confident that they will be able to get off by Friday, with 800 men, at least.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RESPONSE.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 27.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a general order, countermanding the order for enlisting three months' volunteers, the emergency which seemed to require them having passed. He congratulates the people on this fact, and commends the alacrity shown in every part of the State in volunteering for the defence of the Capital.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, May 27.

The Governor has called for three regiments of Volunteers for three months' service, to relieve regiments under marching orders for the field.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate how many officers and men belonging to the regular or volunteer forces in the United States, are now in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia; to what regiments they belong, and by what Court or authority such commitments were made.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the Post Route bill was taken up and passed.

The resolution suspending payments under the act providing payments for the troops employed in the Department of the West, was taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment that the Commissioners provided for report within sixty days, which was adopted.

The bill was then laid over, and the tax bill taken up.

The question was on Mr. HENDERSON'S motion to reduce the tax on tobacco, which was rejected.

The amendment striking out the tax of one cent per pound on cotton, it having been passed informally, was next taken up.

Mr. SUMNER spoke in favor of the amendment striking out the tax on cotton, contending that it should not be taxed any more than the grain of the West.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) thought cotton was abundantly able to bear the tax, and was in favor of making it a tax of two cents instead of one.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed taxing cotton, as ruinous to the manufacturing interests of the country.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, Clark, Davis, Fessenden, Anthony and McDougal, in favor of striking out, and by Messrs. Howe and King against it.

The amendment was adopted—Yeas 20, Nays 16.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the tax on auction sales was modified, so as to be 1 per cent. on sales of merchandise, &c., and 1-10 of 1 per cent. on sales of bonds, stocks, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers, on the ground that Government should not in any way license liquor selling. It was sanctioning immorality, and they might as well license gambling-houses or the Slave-trade. He did not want the Government to put money in its Treasury from such a source.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said they might as well object to a tax on distilleries, or rectifiers, or jugglers, or anything which regulates trade in most of the States. The Government takes the fact that a business is carried on and cannot help it in States, and taxes it as a luxury or a vice. Government does not give the license in any place where State laws forbid it.

Mr. WILSON said he should vote against the bill if such a provision was retained in it.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that an additional license in his State would be an additional protection, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts would not give additional protection to the State of New-Jersey.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) asked the Senator from Massachusetts if they should tax slaves, if he would consider that the Government was sanctioning Slavery.

Mr. WILSON said he would not vote to tax slaves as slaves, but if it was proposed to tax them as persons, he would not object. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported and advocated the bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert, for the purpose of introducing a sufficient supply of fresh water upon and over the same. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill, providing that contracts for surveys of public lands shall not be binding until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; that the compensation of registers and receivers shall be each $500 per annum, with fees and commissions, etc., the object being to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of lands. The bill was passed.

[A message was here received from the President, and laid by the Speaker before the House. It is given elsewhere in our columns.]

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that 2,000 copies be printed subject to reconsideration by the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) suggested there be printed extra copies of the late Secretary's speech, in which the latter said he "could buy Congress."

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House went into Committee on the bill to purchase a hospital in the District of Columbia, when

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. VOORHEES' remarks on a former day, when the latter condemned in his review what he characterized the unsound, false and ruinous system of finance imposed on the people within the last twelve months. After reading Mr. VOORHEES' array of figures as to his assumed public debt, and its increasing alarming magnitude, Mr. DAWES remarked, from reliable data the expenditures of all the Departments of the Government, outside of the War and Navy, since the Administration came into power, are as follows: for the Interior Department, Indians and Pensions, to the 22d of May, $3,681,860; Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous, $21,685,010—making a total of nearly $25,367,000. The expenditures of the War Department during that time amounted to $374,172,000, and the navy during the same time, $42,055,000, or a total of $416,227,000. The average daily expenditures in the War Department have been $897,295, and those of the navy $100,852, making the average in both Departments $998,147. No requisitions are unpaid excepting of a few thousand dollars for illegality or disloyalty. The payments last Thursday were only $864,917, yet the day after, when the Paymasters came in, the expenditures were $2,000,000; but on Saturday only $500,000. So the expenditures of the Government up to the 22d of May last, in round numbers were for the military, $374,000,000; navy, $42,000,000; all other expenditures, $25,000,000; a total of $441,000,000. From the 4th of March, 1861, till the 22d of May, the public debt, including $70,000,000 old debt, bequeathed by BUCHANAN, amounted in the aggregate on Friday last, to $481,796,145. Mr. DAWES run a parallel between the expenditures under the former Administration and the present, showing as to the civil list, this Administration has been far more honest and economical than that. In this connection he referred to the traitorous efforts of Mr. COBB to destroy the credit of the Government, and complimented Secretary CHASE, showing that the latter has managed the affairs with consummate ability. Not a dollar has been lost to the Treasury by default, or wasted in profligacy. The result is the credit of the Government is unshaken, both at home and abroad. In further reply to Mr. VOORHEES, he said, for every dollar plundered by the Republicans he could show a corresponding plundering by the Democrats, since this Administration came into power, and concluded with remarks in no degree complimentary to the loyalty of Mr. VOORHEES and his party friends.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) replied, alluding to Mr. DAWES' figures, and saying that the Secretary of the Treasury dare not affix his name to the statement. It came from some clerk. The censor of this Administration had authorized a dispatch stating that the expenses of the Government do not exceed, if they equaled, $1,000,000 per day.

Mr. DAWES replied that the gentleman had no authority to say his statement did not bear the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor was it true the data was furnished by a clerk in the Treasury Department.

After further debate, the Committee rose.

Mr. PORTER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the bill to confiscate slaves of rebels, remarking that he wished to offer an amendment, applying to the same classes, whose real and personal property is confiscated by the Confiscation bill, the principle of the liberation of their slaves.

Pending the motion, adjourned.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Further Comments upon Our Successes Over the Rebels.

The Final Triumph of the North Approaching.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, May 27.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool 17th *via* Queenstown 18th, arrived off this point this evening at 7 o'clock, where she was intercepted by the newsboat of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York arrived out on the 16th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 16th, in the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had received from Lord LYONS a copy of the report of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives, on the operation of the Reciprocity treaty, and had no objection to lay it on the table.

Lord PALMERSTON also stated that the Government were also prepared to lay on the table all the information they possessed respecting the occupation of Mexico and China, and the intentions of the French Government on the subject, and said that what was being done by the British naval and military authorities met the approbation of their Government. He believed the steps now being taken would tend to the settlement of affairs at Shanghai.

The *Times* (editorial) on the war, says the advantages gained in the West by the Federals, have been such as is impossible to overrate, and are in strange contrast with the slow progress in Virginia. It also expatiates on the importance of the capture of New-Orleans, and says *the North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching*, and that the Secessionists, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by advances of various Federal expeditions, *will be glad to come to arrangements to reënter the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North would be glad to offer.* This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. They are accumulating debt for which no finances are providing, though their armies are threatened with a Summer campaign should the Confederates hold out, and though no one pretends to explain how the Republican Government is to be worked with eight millions of persons brought into the Union by force, to see the means for the payment of the interest on the debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military success is so extreme at the North, that no Federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government.

As regards the South, the *Times* says they are apparently as determined as ever, but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate success of their cause.

Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is universally admitted now, that if that city should fall, the Confederates' cause on the Eastern seaboard is lost. Towards this centre Gen. BANKS is advancing. McDOWELL is within sixty miles of his object, and Gen. MCCLELLAN has advanced to Williamsburgh, about fifty miles on the road from Fortress Monroe to Richmond. This success does not seem to have been achieved without severe struggles. The object of the Confederates is not merely to save Richmond, but even if defeated, to delay that disaster until the latest moment. It is hoped, no doubt, that the National victory will occur so late in the season, and that the victorious army will be so shattered, that the time required for reorganization will make further operations this Summer impossible.

The *Times* remarks, "It would be but mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton, now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, accessible to millions of acres of cotton-growing land, is in the power of the Federals. It is therefore an obvious policy to trade with New-Orleans to get our further supplies of cotton for the wants of Europeans of planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern Republic."

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 18.

PARIS, 18th.—The Bourse closed firm at 70f. 80c. for Rentes.

The Spanish authorities in Mexico had notified President JUAREZ of their intention of leaving the country. JUAREZ responded by eulogizing their conduct, and offered them complete satisfaction.

The Brazilian mail had reached Lisbon. Freights were higher. The stock of Coffee at Rio Janeiro reached 160,000 bags. Good firsts were quoted at 73$@74$.

Commercial News by the Europa.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Hibernian.*)

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—MAY 17.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.; WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: "FLOUR dull, and declined 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl.; State, 34s. 6d.@36s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 3d. ₱ cental since Tuesday; Red Western, at 10s. 9d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 9d.@11s.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN dull, and declined 3d. @6d.; mixed, 27s.@27s. 3d.; Yellow, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; White, 32s.@32s. 6d."

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, nominal and downward. PORK, quiet and easier. BACON, heavy and declined 6d.@2s. LARD has a declining tendency, quoted 40s.@42s. TALLOW, easier at 42s.@45s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES, quiet at 33s. for Pots. RESIN, quiet and steady; common 13s. 9d@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, firm at 70s.@75s. SUGAR, quiet. COPPER, firm. RICE, dull. COD OIL, no sales. LINSEED OIL, steady at 39s.@39s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING).

WHEAT heavy, and declined 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter; red Western, 56s.; white Western, 58s.@60s. FLOUR 25s. @30s. IRON, dull for bars and rails. SUGARS quiet and steady. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. TEA—common Congou is downward, with a decline of 1d. @1½d. TALLOW quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE excited; quoted 74s. 6d.@75s. SPERM OIL dull. LINSEED OIL advancing, and quoted at 38s. LINSEED CAKES declining; quoted £9 10s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is firmer. Sales of Erie at 33¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 45 discount; United States Fives, 79@79¾; Massachusetts Fives, 98; Maryland Fives, 80@81; Virginia Sixes, 52@54; Pennsylvania Fives, 70; ditto Bonds, 72@74.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 6,000 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 158f.; *Bas*, 151f. The market is irregular and nominal. Stock in port, 48,000 bales.

IRVING HALL.—This evening a concert in commemoration of the "Bard of Erin," TOM MOORE, comes off at Irving Hall, which will, in all probability, be largely attended. The idea of the entertainment has been originated by Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S YOUR SORT, says *Goldfinch*, and so says the public, when they observe those new hats of KN